# THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

**Wednesday, 22nd July 1953.**

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at half-past eight of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

## I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## STARRED QUESTIONS.

*Opening of a first-grade college for women at Cannanore.*

* 790 *Q*.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have received the copies of two resolutions adopted by the Kerala Mahila Samajam, Cannanore, on 9th December 1952 requesting the Government to open a first-grade college for women at Cannanore; and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Yes. In view of the opening of an aided Second-grade Arts College at Kozhikode, by the management of the Providence High School, Kozhikode, and in view of the difficult financial position of the State, the proposal was deferred. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to Question No. 275 on 4th December 1952."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, in view of the fact that so many girl students are compelled to stop their studies for want of a college in Cannanore and suburbs and in view of the fact that it is very difficult to get admission in the Colleges and in view of the fact that the Municipal High School Parents' Association has promised to collect one lakh of rupees for the purpose of starting a College in Cannanore, will the Government be pleased to reconsider this question? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Parents' Association, Cannanore, had made an offer and wanted a college to be started before the present Second-grade Arts College was started by the management of the Providence High School. In view of the starting of this college, the question of starting a Government College has been deferred and girls are also admitted in the boys' colleges. But as the hon. Members know there is an overall increase in the demand for colleges, and the question will be taken up for consideration when the financial position improves."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Since there are very few First-grade Colleges in Malabar, is it not in the public interest that the Mahilas are not selfish enough to ask for the starting of a College for themselves? "

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The Hon. Dr. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I agree with the hon. Member but the financial conditions do not permit the starting of a College just now."

Sri T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" In answering the question, the Hon. Minister said that there is a girls' college at Kozhikode and in view of that, the opening of a new college at Cannanore is not possible. Is it not a fact that Kozhikode is in South Malabar and Cannanore is in North Malabar, more than 100 miles away, and it will not be possible for the girls of North Malabar to utilize the concession given in Kozhikode? "

The Hon. Dr. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am not convinced that Malabar is educationally backward either in the elementary education stage or in the collegiate stage. There are six colleges in one district of Malabar and it would be difficult to open more."

Sri C. H. KANARAN :—" Malabar being a separate cultural national entity, will the Government consider the question of opening a college very soon? "

The Hon. Dr. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have stated, Sir, that with the improvement of the financial position, this proposal will be taken up."

Sri T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" In my question I did not say that Malabar is educationally backward. As far as education is concerned, Kozhikode is in South Malabar and in view of the fact that thousands of girls have completed their education and are not able to get collegiate education, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to reconsider this question? "

The Hon. Dr. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have conceded that there is increasing demand for colleges both for boys and girls so far as Malabar is concerned."

### *Roads for Harijans in Wandiwash.*

* 794 *Q.*—Sri D. DASARATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether any roads have been formed for Harijans since 1950 in Wandiwash?

The Hon. Dr. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Lands for the formation of a road from the cheri to the main village of Kilvillivalam, Wandiwash taluk, have been acquired during the year 1951. Instructions have been issued to the Collector of North Arcot to take up the work during the current year as early as possible."

Sri D. DASARATHAN :—" In view of the fact that the Harijan Welfare Department finds it very difficult for want of finance to provide the cheris with roads and other facilities, will the Government be pleased either to increase the Harijan Welfare Fund or instruct the other Departments to take interest for providing the cheri people with roads and other facilities? "

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Because there was not sufficient money in the Harijan Welfare Fund, it was thought that we could get this done from the Famine Fund."

*Agricultural implements and electrical goods stored in Andhra areas.*

* 843-A *Q.*—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that stores including agricultural implements and electrical goods were moved during the last two months from areas in Andhra to areas in residuary Madras, if so, what is the total value of such goods moved; and for what purposes they were moved?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative; the other parts of the question therefore do not arise. Instructions have been issued to Heads of Departments that there should be no room given even for suspicion of this kind. They have been requested to give their personal attention to this matter and to see that subordinate officers do not order any movements of valuable machinery or stores which are not necessary in the course of ordinary maintenance or for sanctioned works or schemes. Heads of Departments have also been told that they should not order any movements of machinery or stores on any substantial scale without the previous approval of the Government. We have got reports, Sir, to show that no transport of machinery or stores from the residuary Madras area to the Andhra area or *vice versa* has been made in the Electricity Department. The position of the Food and Agricultural Department is also the same."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. the Chief Minister looked into the press reports in which it is categorically stated that lorries of the Civil Supplies Department were transferred very recently from the Vijayavada unit to the Madras unit? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I will make a statement with regard to that when the concerned adjournment motion comes up before the House."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" Is it not a fact that electrical goods from Pakala in Chittoor district have been transferred to the residuary State very recently? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" As far as I could get information and give information, I have done it already, Sir. If any particular instances are brought to my notice, I shall make an enquiry."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Has the division of the movables between the two States already commenced? " 8-40 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" No, Sir. The point is that they think that we are stealing."

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SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Do the Government deny that three tractors were carried from Vijayavada to Madras recently? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I have already stated that merely making an allegation is of no use. I would like to have definite information about the allegations or suspicions and then I will make enquiries."

*Purchase of Comer Chassis.*

* 843-B *Q.*—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have placed orders through the South India Automotive Corporation, Limited, to buy Comer Chassis; and

(*b*) if so, for how many and at what cost?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (*b*) Orders were placed for the supply of 35 chassis at a cost not exceeding Rs. 25,379 per chassis for delivery at Madras. As a result of the Government of India's decision to reduce import duty on motor vehicles, the suppliers have subsequently agreed to allow a reduction of Rs. 2,340 in the price of each chassis imported after the reduction in import duty."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" Who are the directors of this concern? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I should like to have notice of a separate question."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Has this South India Automotive Corporation ever been dealing in the sale of chassis and may I know if Mr. Muthiah Chettiar, Raja of Chettinad, has anything to do with this company? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I think the question becomes personal."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I will answer the first part of the question. This company is dealing in the Buick group of vehicles—Comer, Hillman and other products of the Buick group."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" With regard to the remark which has just been made by the Hon. Speaker, I think a Member is entitled to know whether any sitting Member of this House has got any connexion with any particular firm with which the Government have dealings. I do not think it can be classed merely as a personal question. I would like to say that the Hon. Minister might answer the question."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am not aware of any such connexion. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I will make enquiries and answer."

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*Allopathic hospital and maternity centre at Irikkoor firka, North Malabar.*

* 844 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have any proposal to open an Allopathic hospital and maternity centre in Irikkoor firka, North Malabar;

(*b*) whether the Government have received any representation to restart the hospital at Irikkoor bazaar where there are hospital buildings belonging to the Government; and

(*c*) whether the Government have any proposal to convert the Local Fund Dispensary at the Headquarters of the Taliparamba sub-taluk into a Government hospital?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

" (*b*) The rural dispensary of Modern Medicine at Irikkoor was kept closed for want of a Medical Practitioner of Modern Medicine. In August last the inhabitants of Blathur Desam sent in a petition to the Malabar District Board to restart the dispensary at the place. As the practitioner of Modern Medicine was not available, a dispensary of Indigenous Medicine was opened at Irikkoor and it is now functioning in the buildings belonging to Malabar District Board.

" (*c*) The answer is in the negative."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—" Why is it that modern medical practitioners are not available? Were any advertisements made in the local press? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Practitioners of modern medicine are unwilling to go and settle in rural areas and take charge of rural dispensaries for several reasons. The subsidy given to them is not sufficiently attractive, the amenities available are not sufficient and their income from private practice is very small."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—" Have the Government any proposal to open a few naturopathy hospitals in rural areas as they are cheap and effective? If there is no such proposal, will the Government give at least some grant to naturopathy private practitioners? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" No separate dispensary is necessary for naturopathy. Nature cures most of the diseases."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—" Irikkoor firka is in the remotest interior with no transport facilities and medical centres. Instances have been brought to the notice of the Government during the last two budget sessions in which pregnant women who were carried from Irikkoor to Cannanore for delivery died on the way. Since Irikkoor is a place with more than half a lakh of

people and there are no transport facilities, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to order the opening of a maternity centre and an allopathic medical centre there?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"It is the business of the District Board to open maternity centres. The Government give maintenance grants and building grants."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—"Is it a fact that the Government have neglected to open hospitals and dispensaries in the interior parts of the Malabar district? In so many villages with a population of 50,000 and 60,000 there is not even a single dispensary. Will the Government be pleased to convert the Taliparamba Local Fund Dispensary into a Government Hospital?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"All the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals in Malabar have been provincialized. It is not so in the case of many other districts where there are still a number of Taluk Headquarters Hospitals remaining to be provincialized."

*Number of murder cases in South Kanara in* 1951–52.

* 845 *Q.*—SRI M. S. MOGRAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of murder cases reported in the year 1951–52 in the district of South Kanara;

(*b*) how many of them have been given up as undetected;

(*c*) how many have been charge-sheeted; and

(*d*) how many of them ended in acquittal and how many ended in conviction?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"(*a*) Twenty-six cases of murder were reported to the police during 1951–52 in the South Kanara district.

"(*b*) Four cases were referred as undetected.

"(*c*) Nineteen cases were charged by the police.

"(*d*) Seven cases ended in conviction and 12 ended in acquittal."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—"May I know how many deaths have been reported by the police as deaths due to accident or disease?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"I do not have the figures here. A separate question may be put."

*Repairs to the Maniyara bridge in Payyannur firka, North Malabar.*

* 846 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Maniyara bridge in Koram amsam in Payyannur firka, North Malabar, is completely broken down and damaged; and if so, since how long it is lying in the damaged state; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps hitherto either to repair the bridge or to build a new bridge?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) The bridge has not completely broken down but is in a bad and dangerous condition. It is in that condition for about two years.

" (b) The bridge work could not be taken up now for want of funds."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" I visited the place and saw the bridge myself. The bridge is completely damaged. But the Hon. Minister says that it is not completely damaged. In view of the fact that so many students have to go to the other side of the bridge to attend the school and also because there is a ration shop on the other side to which the people have to go after crossing the bridge, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to enquire into the matter and expedite the construction of the bridge? I want a direct answer from the Hon. Minister."

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" This is a report from the Engineering Department. When the bridge was inspected, perhaps it was not completely broken down. The bridge is within the jurisdiction of the Payyannur major panchayat. If proposals are made by the panchayat, the Government will give necessary help for constructing the bridge."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" The Hon. Minister told us, Sir, that the bridge had been in that damaged condition for the past two years. Does the Hon. Minister believe that it will be included at least in the Five-year Plan so that repairs to the bridge might be carried out?" 8-50 a.m.

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The proposals must come either from the panchayat board or the district board, and the Government will then give the necessary help. Many bridges and roads are like this in our country."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" Does this bridge fall within the jurisdiction of any panchayat, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I have already answered it."

*Educational facilities to the children of village officers.*

* 847 *Q*.—SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) why the Government have not extended the educational facilities that have been extended to the Non-Gazetted Officers' children to the children of village officers and servants; and

(b) under what category the Government classify the village officers and servants, i.e., as Non-Gazetted Officers or as any other class of servants of the Government?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) On account of financial stringency, Sir.

" (*b*) They are classified as part-time Government servants."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" Will the Government, Sir, consider the question of extending the same educational facilities to the servants of the co-operative institutions? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The suggestion will be considered. But they are not Government servants, I believe."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, are these village officers who are classified as part-time Government servants free to contest elections? "

(No answer.)

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Sir, the village officers are paid very poor salaries. Will the Government think of giving their children a concession in the matter of school fees at least in the near future? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have already said that it is only on account of financial stringency, we are not able to extend the concession to village officers."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Sir, having extended educational facilities to various classes of public servants who are much better placed in life than these village officers, would the Government seriously think of giving the concession to these poor village officers? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have already answered it."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether they are Government servants? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have already answered it."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, in view of the fact that they are treated as part-time Government servants, will the Government at least give them part concession? " (Laughter.)

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—" May I know whether the Government would recognize the succession principle in the case of these village officers, and whether the Government would give them fee concessions by some other method? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" No doubt, Sir, free education has got to be given to children up to 14 years of age according to the Constitution. But financial conditions prevent the Government from applying this principle."

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SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Sir, have the Government estimated the amount of loss that would be incurred by them if the concession is to be extended to the children of village officers also? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have not got the figures here."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, is not the Hon. Minister aware that the village accountants are classified as Government servants though not the headmen and the peons? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" They have been defined as part-time Government servants."

**SRI C. V. K. RAO :**—" విద్యాశాఖా మంత్రిగారు అన్నింటికిని ప్రభుత్వానికి **financial stringency** అనే సాకు ప్రజలమీద వేస్తూ వున్నట్లయితే, దేశములోవున్న వారందరికిని విద్య ఎట్లా వస్తుందండి? "

**THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :**—" ఇది ప్రభుత్వానికి, ప్రజలకు సంబంధించిన ఆర్థిక విషయం."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, in view of the fact that there is only one village officer per village and the number of villages is also not much, the financial commitment may not be a big drain upon our total expenditure to be incurred from the education budget. So, I would request the Government of Madras to reconsider their decision. Will the Government be pleased to reconsider their decision to grant educational concessions to the children of these village officers also? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" When financial conditions improve, it will be time to reconsider this question along with similar questions."

*Compensation for taking over temple tanks for fish culture.*

* 848 *Q*.—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have taken up some temple tanks for fish culture; and

(*b*) if so how many and whether the Government are paying any compensation to the temple authorities?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) Twelve temple tanks have been taken over by the Fisheries Department. Compensation is being paid to the temple authorities in respect of all the tanks except six. In these excepted cases, the temple authorities preferred to hand them over without payment of compensation."

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—" Is fish considered a vegetable (laughter) or a non-vegetable? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Take it as a vegetable."

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*Rayalaseema students in Medical Colleges.*

* 849 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Rayalaseema students selected for Medical Colleges for 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53; and

(*b*) what is the percentage of such selection to the total number of candidates selected for this course?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) 37, 36 and 39 candidates from the Rayalaseema area were admitted to the Medical Colleges in the State during the years 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53, respectively.

" (*b*) The percentage of the seats obtained by them to the total number of admissions during the above years is 12·3, 11·9 and 12·3, respectively."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Sir, will the Government accept the recommendation of Mr. Justice Wanchoo regarding the admission of Andhra students in the Medical Colleges of Madras State? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It is a matter for consideration."

*Reversion of officers in the Police department.*

* 850 Q.—SRI T. GANAPATHY (on behalf of Sri K. T. Kosalram) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that about 30 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 30 Lnspectors and 30 Sub-Inspectors of Police have been reverted recently ; and

(*b*) if so, what are the reasons?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) & (*b*) There has been no large scale reversion of Deputy Superintendents of Police in recent months. Eight Deputy Superintendents of Police, 27 Inspectors and 72 Sub-Inspectors have reverted after 1st October 1952 for want of vacancies due to abolition of temporary posts and return of senior officers who were till recently on deputation to Hyderabad and the Government of India."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Would the Government be able to tell this House how many Sub-Inspectors there are who, after having put in a service of five years as Sub-Inspectors, have been reverted? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" This question has been repeated ever so many times and answers have been given."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" What is the number language-war? "

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"On 1st October 1953, we will know it."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—"Sir, until the reinstatement of these officers to the posts held by them, will the Government stop direct recruitment of officers?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"I cannot give a general assurance like this. The situation in each case will be considered as it arises."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"Sir, I am sorry on 1st October, the Hon. Mr. Subramaniam cannot reply to me. I ask him to reply now. How many people were reverted in the categories of Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors of Police, and Sub-Inspectors of Police, language-war?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"I am sure the hon. Member will be more pleased to hear the answer from some other Minister in his own language." (Laughter.)

*Exemption to untrained teachers.*

* 851 *Q.*—SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have laid down any rules for exempting untrained teachers working in Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools of the State from undergoing training; and if so, what those rules are; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that those untrained teachers have to apply to Educational authorities every year for exemption?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"(*a*) & (*b*) Under the rules relating to the grant of recognition to elementary schools untrained teachers are exempted from the training qualification till qualified teachers become available. In the case of unqualified teachers who are too old to undergo the training exemption is granted on a permanent basis. In the case of temporary exemptions fresh applications should be made."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—"Will the Government consider the desirability of exempting all those teachers who have put in at least ten years of service, from undergoing training?" 9 a.m.

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"Opportunity is given to such people as are young to undergo training. If they are old, they are exempted permanently."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—"May I know the number of trained and untrained teachers in the elementary schools of the State?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"I require notice, Sir."

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SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR :—" May I know who are all considered to be too old to undergo training? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Those who are above 40 years of age, according to common sense. There is no time-limit. Each case is considered separately."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" In view of the paucity of trained hands, will the Government be pleased to open more training schools? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is being done, Sir."

*Number of Communist convicts in jails.*

* 852 Q.—SRI C. KANDASAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state how many Communist convicts are still undergoing imprisonment in the various jails of the State?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" In March 1953, 107 prisoners convicted under the ordinary penal law, viz., the Indian Penal Code, who were reported to be members of the Communist Party, were undergoing imprisonment in the several jails in this State. I may add that after the preparation of this answer, some more were released, and the number as on 18th July 1953 is 73."

SRI C. KANDASAMI :—" May I know how many convicts there are from Tamil districts? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" A separate question may be given notice of."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Some time ago the Government promised to repatriate all these prisoners to their respective linguistic areas. That they have done. But they also promised to repatriate the prisoners from Salem Jail to their respective districts like Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. How far have they progressed in that direction? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" As far as practicable, it has been done."

SRI C. KANDASAMI :—" On a previous occasion, the Hon. the Chief Minister promised to review the cases of the convicts and see that some of them were released. Has he done so? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" As I submitted, he has done so. That is why the number has been reduced to 73."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" My hon. Friend Sri Kalyanasundaram was saying that as per the assurance given by the Hon. the Chief Minister on the floor of the House that the prisoners would be repatriated to their respective regions, the

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repatriation took place. But is it a fact that after repatriation, some of the prisoners were sent back to jails other than in their own districts?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"That arose out of certain action taken by the prisoners and the necessary consequences to look after them properly."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—"In an interview at Tanjore, the Hon. the Chief Minister promised to me that he would consider the question of releasing the convicts at Tanjore."

MR. SPEAKER :—"How does it arise out of this question?"

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—"They are also prisoners like Communist prisoners."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I have no objection if the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer."

(There was no answer.)

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—"The Hon. the Chief Minister was comparing October 1st with August 15. In view of this most auspicious occasion, will the Government see to it that all political prisoners are released and cases against them are withdrawn?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"General amnesty in relation to 15th of August cannot exactly be made a parallel to October 1st. When really we reach October 1st and when the Andhra State Bill is passed, the new Government will certainly take steps."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—"Will not October 1st pass out of the hands of the present Chief Minister?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"That is exactly my difficulty, Sir."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—"In view of the importance of October 1st, will the Hon. the Chief Minister review the cases of at least those prisoners who were connected with the Andhra State agitation?"

MR. SPEAKER :—"A separate question on this subject is on the agenda."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"There is a short notice question to-day which I will be answering."

*Number of wells constructed in Tiruvallur taluk.*

* 853 *Q.*—SRI M. DHARMALINGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of wells constructed in the selected areas of Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, in 1952; and

(*b*) of these how many were constructed in cheris; and how many in the villages?

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THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" (a) 10 wells.

" (b) Near the Harijan quarters the number is 5, and near the caste Hindu quarters 5."

SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—" In view of the fact that the Harijans will have to pay contribution if the construction of wells is taken up under the Rural Welfare Scheme, will the Government consider the desirability of issuing a specific instruction to the Collectors to sanction the construction of drinking water wells under the Rural Water-supply Scheme? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" I am speaking on behalf of the Rural Welfare Department. On behalf of this department, instructions have already been given that facilities should be given to Harijan quarters. As a matter of fact, instructions have been given to the effect that in regard to drinking water wells, care should be taken to see that separate wells for Harijans and other communities are not constructed as they are likely to perpetuate the caste distinction and that ordinarily no new well should be dug within a distance of one furlong from an existing public well, unless there be any compelling reasons such as shortness in supply in the existing wells and that in any case nothing should be done which would tend to accentuate caste distinctions. As far as possible, the needs of the Harijans are met in this respect."

*Sri Soundareswaraswamy temple at Kamarasavalli.*

* 854 *Q.*—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government received any complaint, dated 10th February 1953, from the villagers of Kamarasavalli regarding the mismanagement of Sri Soundareswaraswami temple at Kamarasavalli; and

(*b*) the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" (*a*) No, Sir.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

*Construction of a road connecting the Payyannoor-Pulingom road with Coorg.*

* 855 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether there is any proposal with the Government to construct a road connecting the Payyannoor-Pulingom road in North Malabar with Coorg?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" There is no such proposal."

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Are the Government aware that it will be a very important road which shortens the distance from Malabar to Coorg and that it would create better facilities for commercial crops grown in that area? Will the Government be, therefore, pleased to include this road also in the new scheme?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" A road of fifteen miles in length has to be formed in Coorg area and the Coorg Government have pleaded inability to construct that road. A bridge also will be necessary on the river which runs between Coorg and Madras."

*Representations from the members of the Kudumbi community.*

* 856 *Q.*—SRI C. H. KANARAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any memorandum signed by more than 40 members of the Kudumbi community to include them in the backward community list and give them educational facilities given to backward communities; and

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken by the Government?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) The question of inclusion of the Kudumbi community in the list of backward classes will be considered after the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission are known."

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—" Did the Government take any step in this matter? Did the Government recommend the inclusion of this community in the list of backward communities?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" When the Commission receives the views of the Government, this will also be communicated, but the decision will be arrived at after getting the decision of the Commission."

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Sir, what is the policy or principle involved in declaring a particular community a backward community?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The list of the backward communities was added to from time to time. But now, in view of the appointment of the Backward Classes Commission by the President, we have to wait till the Commission goes into the whole question."

*Representations from the members of the Kudumbi community, Tellicherry.*

* 857 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government received a memorandum recently from the Kudumbi community of Tellicherry requesting the Government to include them among the backward scheduled castes; and if so, the action taken thereon?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 856 on the same subject."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" What are the criteria adopted by the Government in deciding that a particular community should be included in the list of backward communities? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Backwardness involves educational backwardness and backwardness in other respects also."

9-10 a.m *Cloth purchased for the Police department.*

* 858 *Q.*—SRI G. SATYANARAYANA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of yards of cloth purchased by the Government for the Police department during the year 1951–52; and

(*b*) out of that how many yards were mill cloth, how many yards of cloth were imported from foreign countries and what was the cost in rupees?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) 381,076-1/8 yards of cloth were purchased for the Police Department during 1951–52.

" (*b*) The whole of the quantity is mill cloth and no cloth was imported from foreign countries."

SRI G. SATYANARAYANA :—" మంత్రిగారు చెప్పిన సమాధానం దృష్టిలో ఉంచుకుని ముందునుంచి ప్రభుత్వానికి కావలసిన బట్ట, చేనేత పారిశ్రామిక సొసైటీనుంచి కొనడానికి ప్రయత్నం చేస్తారా? "

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" This is what the hon. Member wants to know. In future, will the Government take care to get cloth from the handloom weavers in order to provide employment for them? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" This relates to 1951–52 and not for the present year. With regard to the present requirements, the hon. Members are aware that we are trying to find out the suitability of a new pattern of cloth woven from hand-spun yarn and mill-spun yarn put together. This will be utilised in the Police department if it is found suitable according to the physical duties which the various officials have got to do."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Will the Government consider the desirability of supplying the police officials with khaki made of khaddar? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That is exactly what I said, viz., that a new pattern of cloth made by a mixture of hand-spun yarn and mill-spun yarn is being evolved. If it is found suitable, it will be given to the Police department also."

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*Permits to ply buses from Cannanore to Taliparamba.*

* 859 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representation regarding the refusal of the Regional Transport Authority, Kozhikode, to grant the applications to issue permits to ply buses from Cannanore to Taliparamba direct; and

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Are the Government aware that a lot of inconvenience is caused to the passengers on either side of the Baliapatam bridge and the distance is about 6 to 7 furlongs, and if so, will the Government be pleased to consider the question of giving permission to ply buses from Cannanore to Taliparamba direct? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, proposals for extension of existing routes of certain buses of Malabar Roadway Service and Jaya Sree Transport, now terminating at Cannanore, from Cannanore to Taliparamba and for extension of the route of the buses at present plying between Taliparamba and Pappinisseri, from Pappinisseri to Cannanore were referred to the Road Transport Officer by the C.R.T. Board to whom reports were submitted by the R.T.O., Kozhikode. Since, however, the power to vary the conditions of permits of stage carriages has since been delegated to the R.T.Os. and since the files regarding the proposals mentioned above were transferred to the R.T.O., Malabar, action has to be taken by the R.T.O., Malabar, afresh, such as publishing a notification, calling for representations from other operators, etc.

" So far as opening of a new route from Cannanore to Taliparamba is concerned no representation has been received. One Sri Kasthuri Kunhappa of Chirakkal has proposed the introduction of a new route between Tellicherry and Taliparamba via Cannanore. The proposal will be considered by the R.T.A., Malabar. Sri Abdurhaman Abdulla Sait has proposed the introduction of new services between Cannanore and Payangadi which is a new route over the Baliapatam bridge. The proposal was considered by the R.T.A. but the subject was adjourned by R.T.A. till the proposals for extension of existing services over the Baliapatam bridge are disposed of. The necessity for introducing new or additional services from Taliparamba to Cannanore will be examined after the proposals for extension of the existing services now terminating at either side of Baliapatam bridge have been disposed of."

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—"Is it a fact that the Malabar Regional Transport Authority did not recommend fresh permits in order to help monopoly bus-owners who have already got a number of buses in particular areas?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"I do not think that is the policy of the Government. During the discussion on the Surcharge Bill, Member after Member got up and said that new permits should not be issued and that the old permits must continue to be in force as otherwise the already meagre profits that they were getting will dwindle."

*Construction of a bridge over the Kunderu, Guntur district.*

* 860 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a request from the District Board, Guntur, to construct a bridge over the Kunderu passing between Ipurupalem and Thotavaripalem; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the same?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"(a) Yes.

"(b) The matter has been referred to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation)-I for report and his reply is awaited."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—"In view of the fact that the people of the villages are experiencing considerable difficulty in crossing this river, will the Hon. Minister for Public Works look into the matter and do something?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"That is why it has been sent to the Chief Engineer for report."

*Grant of subsistence loans to tailors, etc., in Rayalaseema.*

* 861 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) on what grounds tailors, barbers, proprietors of small shaving saloons and masons are excluded from the definition of artisans in the matter of granting subsistence loans in Rayalaseema; and

(b) whether the Government propose to reconsider the question?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—"(a) No subsistence loans are granted by the Government to any village artisan in the famine-stricken areas. If 'Subsistence loans' refer to the loans granted under the Madras Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1948, on personal security to village artisans in the famine-stricken areas of Rayalaseema, it is true that tailors, barbers, proprietors of small shaving saloons and masons have been excluded from the scope of the grant of loans as they are not eligible for

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the loans. These professional classes are not engaged in the pursuit of any cottage industry. They are not 'artisans' in the real sense of the term, as they are not engaged in the production of any goods but only render manual or professional service.

"(b) No."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Sir, a number of applications from Chittoor and other districts in Rayalaseema have been submitted for the subsistence loans and the cottage industries loans and none of the applicants have been paid. Will the Government please expedite the sanction of these loans? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is confusing cottage industries loan with subsistence loan. Under the Madras Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1948, the Director of Industries and Commerce is empowered to grant loans up to Rs. 500 on collateral security to persons who want either to start new cottage industries or to develop an existing cottage industrial unit. Naturally, the Director of Industries has to examine the worth of those who offer collateral security and take a decision on the grant of loan. However, in the famine-stricken areas of Rayalaseema to enable the famine-affected artisans, it has been provided as a special case to grant loans up to Rs. 100 only to the artisans on personal security to enable them to eke out a living."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHY RAJU :—" What is the basis on which collateral security is accepted by the Director of Industries? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" I have already explained the basis. The persons must be starting new industries or must be developing the existing cottage industrial unit. In such cases only, collateral security is required from the person who wants the loan."

SRI B. SANKARIAH :—" కరువు ప్రదేశంలో ఉండేటటువంటి బీదలను ఈ కరువునుంచి రక్షించడానికి గదా ఈ సహాయం చేసేది. అటువంటప్పుడు ఈ చెప్పిన tailors మొదలైన వారికి అప్పులిచ్చుటకు ప్రభుత్వం ఆలోచిస్తుందా ? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" బీదలకు చేసే సహాయం అంటే, ఇందు చిన్న పరిశ్రమలు, గృహపరిశ్రమలకు మాత్రమే ఈ department పనిచేస్తుంది. వారికి కొన్ని ప్రత్యేక నిబంధనలు నియమావళి వున్నవి. దాని కొరకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ అప్పు ఏర్పాటు చేస్తున్నారు."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" ఈ artisans కి అప్పు యివ్వడానికి వీల్లేదన్నారు. మరో విధంగా వారికి అప్పులిచ్చుటకుకాని, బ్రతుకుటకుగాని మార్గం చూపిస్తారా ? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :— " అందుకే ఈ మార్గం చూపిస్తున్నాం."

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*Cases of illicit distillation in Gingee taluk, South Arcot.*

9-20 a.m. * 862 *Q.*—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state the total number of cases of illicit distillation detected in Gingee taluk, South Arcot district, during 1951–52?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—" The total number of cases of illicit distillation detected, in Gingee taluk, during 1951–52 (from 1st April 1951 to 31st March 1952) is 198."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" What is the number of cases of illicit distillation detected during the previous year and is there a tendency for cases to increase in the current year or a tendency to decrease? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—" For the information of the hon. Member, I can give the figures. In 1950–51, the number of cases detected was 107 and in 1951–52, it was 192."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" So there is a tendency to increase."

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—" It does not mean that there is a tendency to increase. It shows the efficient manner of detection."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—" கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவது குடிசைத் தொழிலைப் போல மிகவும் அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டே வருவது இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நன்கு தெரிந்தும் கூட, அதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுக்காததற்குக் காரணம் அரசாங்க நிர்வாகத்தின் திறமை குன்றி விட்டது என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி ஒத்துக் கொள்வாரா ? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—" I cannot admit that it has become a cottage industry. Cottage industry is something else intended for the improvement and development of the locality concerned. But if by that question an insinuation is aimed at the Government, I am not prepared to accept that."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" Sir, I have brought to the notice of the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition several cases of corruption prevalent among the Prohibition Police force. I want to know what action has been taken and with what results? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—" A separate question may be put."

*Appointment of District Munsifs.*

* 863 *Q.*—SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(*a*) with reference to starred question No. 131-D answered on 23rd March 1953, whether applications were called for from candidates outside the High Court;

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(*b*) whether the principle of communal representation was observed in the appointments in this case; and

(*c*) how many candidates from Backward, Harijan and Muslim classes were appointed?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" (*a*) Recruitment of candidates for temporary appointment as District Munsifs was made from among those categories of officers who were eligible for appointment as District Munsifs by transfer. No applications were called for by the High Court but the cases of all eligible candidates were considered by the High Court.

" (*b*) The communal representation rule is no longer in force.

" (*c*) Seven persons from among Backward classes and none from among Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes (which term includes Harijans) and Muslims were appointed. No reservation of vacancies has been made for Muslims under the rule of reservation of appointments and no candidate from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was available."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Will the Government give us an assurance that the District Munsifs who have been appointed temporarily by the High Court will not be confirmed unless the Public Service Commission is consulted whether they are fit to be recruited as District Munsifs or not as required by the Constitution?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" The persons so appointed are not recruited as probationers in the service and are not entitled by reason of this service to any preferential claim to regular appointment to the service in future. That is the rule and the Madras Public Service Commission has to appoint Munsifs afresh."

SRI BOJJA APPALASWAMY :—" 'షెడ్యూల్డు' caste 'షెడ్యూల్డు' tribes వారిని సర్వీసెస్ కమిషన్ సెలక్టు చేయకపోతే సర్వీసెస్‌కు పనికిరానట్లు తెక్కాఉంది. ఇక B.A., B.L. పాసైనవారు కూడా District Munsif కు పనికిరారా?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" If they are qualified, they will be appointed, Sir."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" May I know whether the Government would consider the question of applying the communal representation rule always in regard to such appointments whether they are made by the High Court or the Madras Public Service Commission?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" The hon. Member knows that the communal representation rule cannot be resorted to because of the Supreme Court's judgment. But while selecting, the authority bears the fact in mind and tries to accommodate as far as possible."

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SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" Was the qualification the only guiding principle in recruiting these District Munsifs or do their practice and experience they have acquired in the profession also guide the selecting authorities and form part of the qualification? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" All those form part of the qualifications."

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—" In view of the fact that some of the District Munsifs are found dosing during the time of argument, will the Government take care to see that Munsifs are appointed after careful medical examination? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The dosing is the result of the quality of the arguments." (Laughter.)

SRI R. S. ARUMUGAM :—" தகுந்த qualification உள்ளவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களில் யாரும் இல்லாவிட்டால், ஹரிஜன கிருஸ்துவர்களுக்கு ஏன் அந்த உத்தியோகங்களைக் கொடுக்கக் கூடாதென்று, கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்வார்களா ? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Recognition of the primary Harijan backwardness even in a converted Christian is to a large extent done in the matter of educational concessions but not in such matters."

*Reports regarding forest offences.*

* 864 *Q*.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any executive instructions issued to rangers and forest guards that they should as and when a forest crime is committed report invariably to a Magistrate; or whether it is left to the said forest authorities to report or desist from reporting to the Magistrates occurrences of forest crimes or breaches of forest rules; and

(*b*) whether any interval is fixed by the Government between the time of occurrence of a forest crime or breach of forest rules and the time of reporting of the same to the Magistrate; and if so, what is the period so fixed and allowed?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (*a*) The general instructions issued for the guidance of the Forest Subordinates in the prosecution of forest offences, do not require that when a forest offence is committed, it should invariably be reported to the Magistrate. The District Forest Officer is empowered to decide whether the case should be prosecuted or compounded or withdrawn. If the District Forest Officer's orders are to prosecute the case is reported to a Magistrate. Also when the District Forest Officer's orders are to compound and the offenders fail to pay the compounding fee within 30 days of the date of receipt of the notices demanding the compounding fee, the case is reported to a Magistrate.

" (*b*) No, Sir."

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SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Is there any time limit fixed, after the date of the occurrence of the offence, for the report of the occurrence of the offence to the District Forest Officer concerned who is to decide the course in the matter? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" No, Sir, he takes action immediately."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" Are the Government aware that one forest guard and one watcher cannot protect the forest properly and will the Government increase the staff by one more watcher for every beat? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" It all depends upon the intensity of the forest areas."

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR :—" Are the Government aware of the fact that these forest crimes have increased after the abolition of the forest panchayats? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Forest offences are detected more efficiently. That is why it looks as though there are more offences."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—" May I know how many forest officers have been suspended for corruption during the last three years? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The hon. Member can give notice of a separate question."

*House rent and other allowances to Prohibition guards.*

*865 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state why Government are not giving housing allowance, washing allowance and shaving allowance to the Prohibition guards in Malabar?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—" The Prohibition guards throughout the State are not paid any washing or shaving allowance but are given House Rent Allowance at the rates sanctioned in the G.O. Ms. No. 379, Finance, dated 3rd April 1951."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" May I know whether the Government have given washing allowance and shaving allowance to these people any time before and if so will the Minister say why it is stopped? Will the Government also consider the question of reviving it? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—" Will the hon. Member enlighten me as to the date of the order giving the allowance? "

SRI C. KANDASWAMI :—" If the Government are not giving shaving allowance, will they tolerate it if the Prohibition staff grow beard? "

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" The Minister has told the House that the Government are not giving any washing or shaving allowance to the Prohibition guards. Is it because they make their own allowances in some way or other? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—" I am not of that view.".

9.30 a.m. MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member, Sri Yellamanda Reddi, has given notice of a short notice question. There was no time to roneo it and circulate it to hon. Members. I shall read the question and if the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer, he may answer. I shall allow five minutes for this question. The question is—

' Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(1) whether any representations have been made to the Government by the Members of this House with the request that all prosecutions launched in connexion with the Andhra State agitation in December last be withdrawn; and

(2) if so, the action taken thereon.' "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I am not sure whether any such representations were made. But the question itself may be treated by me as a representation. It is not possible to condone very grave crimes said to have been committed by all sorts of people, taking advantage of the confusion created by violent political agitation. This Government would be opening itself to a serious charge, if they did anything by way of creating a law and order difficulty for the new State at the very outset by an indiscriminate and all-comprehensive withdrawal of prosecutions for very grave crimes in which evidence is found to be available. Further, I would like to leave the advantage arising out of a general amnesty to the new Government and should not like to appropriate the credit to myself."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, if the leaders of important political parties in Andhra who are now represented in this House jointly make a representation for the withdrawal of the cases connected with the Andhra State agitation, will the Government be pleased to consider that and order their release before 1st October so that they could also participate in that function? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I have partly answered the point raised, in the last part of my answer."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" If the leaders agree, can it be done? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the Government of Andhra is still only a potential entity. Some leaders may agree and some others may not agree."

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, does the Chief Minister remember that I was one of those who wrote to him about this a long time ago after the decision by the Prime Minister was announced that the Andhra State would be formed? I did really send a representation to the Hon. Chief Minister that those who are connected with the agitation should be let out and that is, Sir, with regard to the first portion. My question is, does he consider that the grave crimes about which he talks are just as grave or more grave than those offences for which prosecutions were launched, arrests were made and detentions were ordered and then proceedings withdrawn in the Chittoor area? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, any case, really not grave, will not be considered by me grave. I am referring to very grave cases like looting property, damaging railways and such things which had been committed. But this question should be really considered by the new Government and I am sure it will be considered by them very liberally. I do not think it would be proper for me to saddle the new Government with jail deliveries of robbers, decoits, etc."

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—" Sir, are these cases graver than those of 1942 ? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I did not release the 1942 prisoners."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" Sir, are the Government aware that all this agitation took place as a consequence of the failure of the Government to form the State earlier and save the life of Potti Sriramulu and will they realize that it is their duty to withdraw the cases which are still pending? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, crimes arising out of immediate passion can be considered altogether in a different way from crimes like removing of rice bags, looting of property and the like."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, is the Hon. Chief Minister aware that the people who indulged in removing rice bags did not take them for themselves but distributed them to the people in Vijayawada. All these things arose out of a momentary passion in a particular movement. Is it not very necessary, in view of the fact that the Andhra State is to be established now, to see that normal atmosphere is restored and all these cases are not kept pending? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, we are getting into a mere argument. It is possible to explain away every burglary on the socialist principle that property is distributed to other people who needed it very much. We cannot really take up that position. Really, the point is whether this should be considered fully by the new Andhra Government or by this Government in advance."

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, does the Hon. Chief Minister consider the release of those people who were convicted or against whom cases were kept pending by the then Government and who were released by the new Congress Governments that were formed in 1946, a wrong thing? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I do not think that in 1942 cases of this kind arose."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, when a particular movement is withdrawn or when particular steps are taken by the Government to establish new conditions in the State, the general tradition is that the prisoners concerned are released. It has been done by the British Government and the Congress Government also. Will the Hon. Chief Minister take this into consideration and release the men before the 1st October so that we may start the new Andhra State in friendly conditions? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I do not really understand why hon. Members are so apprehensive about the new Andhra Government. In any case, let me point out that while the so-called tradition referred to by Sri Nagi Reddi has unfortunately been built up, I think it is time we stopped the feeling that such acts are generally condoned and that criminals can expect condonation as soon as something political takes place."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, since Mr. Viswanatham has mentioned about Chittoor, I am tempted to put this question. Is it not a fact that the participants in the Chittoor agitation are still behind the bars and is it not a fact that the Hon. Chief Minister has not shown any different kind of treatment—one to agitators in Chittoor district and another to the agitators in Andhra area? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, those who have really committed graver offences, like interfering with railway track, etc., are behind the bars, very probably. But those who have committed mere agitational offences have been released as far as my information goes."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, will the Hon. Chief Minister consider why he should not share the credit for a general amnesty with the new Government by the release of those who are not guilty of violent and grave crimes? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I am quite prepared to accept the proposition of Mr. Balakrishnan."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" అయ్యా, Chief Minister గారు 1942 వ సంవత్సరంలో కులశేఖరపట్టణం కేసు విషయంలో తాను defend చేస్తూ నేరం దేశభక్తితో చేశారని సమర్థిస్తూ rules చేయుటకు ప్రయత్నం చేశారు. ఇప్పుడు చేసిన నేరం ఏమున్నదండి? ఇప్పుడు ఈ పరిస్థితులు వచ్చాయి కనుక ఇందుకు rules చేయకూడదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah refers to what I did as a private person and says that I agitated for clemency for a particular prisoner who was under sentence of death. The case was quite different. Commutation of sentences of death to one of transportation for life is being granted every day even now. The question of withdrawing cases of grave offences is quite a different matter."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, the Hon. Chief Minister is not willing to release the prisoners or withdraw the cases only to allow the future Andhra Government to have the credit. May I suggest to him that the would-be members of the Andhra Government would also be pleased if the Chief Minister shared the credit as he has shared the credit for the formation of the new State? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, after so much of discussion, I shall look into the matter."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Question-time is over. Answers to the remaining questions will be printed in the proceedings."

*Famine relief measures in Chingleput district.*

* 866 *Q.*—SRI M. DHARMALINGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representation has been received from the M.L.Cs. and M.L.As. of Chingleput district with regard to declaring this district as famine-affected district and for relief measures as that of other famine-affected areas;

(*b*) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter; and

(*c*) whether the nature of the action taken has been communicated to any one of the representatives?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) The Government considered that in view of the improved seasonal conditions in the district, no action was necessary.

" (*c*) A reply was sent on 29th January 1953 to this effect to Sri V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar, M.L.A., who was one of the signatories to the representation."

*The Sathanur Anicut.*

* 867 *Q.*—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the stage of Sathanur Anicut and when it will be completed and the total number of acres that will be brought under cultivation by this anicut?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The scheme is under consideration of the Government. It is expected to benefit 20,000 acres. It cannot be said now when the scheme will be sanctioned."

*Opening of a Sub-Registry office at Pattambi.*

* 868 *Q.*—SRI K. M. SEETHI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Registration be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the opening of a Sub-Registry office at Pattambi in South Malabar was sanctioned;

(*b*) whether it has been opened; and

(*c*) if the reply to (*b*) is in the negative the reason for it?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" (*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government recently considered the question of opening a sub-registry office at Pattambi as a Part II scheme for 1953–54. but decided that it should be deferred and taken up as a Part II scheme for 1954–55. The Government thought that, in view of the impending formation of the Andhra State, all schemes which are not imperatively and immediately essential should wait."

*Retrenchment of workers in the Andhra Scientific Company, Masulipatnam.*

* 869 *Q.*—SRI G. ANJANEYULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any representation was received by the Government regarding the retrenchment of workers in the Andhra Scientific Company, Masulipatnam, by the Andhra Scientific Works Union, Masulipatnam, in January 1953; and

(*b*) if so, what steps the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) & (*b*) No representation was received by the Government or the Commissioner of Labour from the Andhra Scientific works (workers) Union. The Labour Officer, Vijayawada, received a memorandum purported to be a representation from 46 retrenched workers of the company. The Labour Officer contacted the representatives of the union and found that the retrenchment was effected after consultation with the Works Committee and with their approval. As there was no discrimination, victimization or unfair labour practice while effecting retrenchment, no further action was taken in the matter."

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*Free permission for the penning of cows in Bukkapatnam range.*

* 870 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to give free permission for the penning of cows in Bukkapatnam range?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" No, Sir."

*Offences relating to animal sacrifices.*

* 871 Q.—SRI P. S. NALLA GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how many offences of animal sacrifice have been committed this year in temples;

(b) how many of them have been punished in courts;

(c) whether such offences are increasing; and

(d) whether active steps are being taken to enforce the law in this regard?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) The number of offences committed under the Madras Animals and Birds Sacrifices Prohibition Act, 1950, was 2 in 1952, and 7 during the period January to March 1953.

" (b) One case of 1952 ended in conviction. All the 7 cases of 1953 are pending.

" (c) Not appreciably.

" (d) Yes, Sir."

*Compensation to U. V. Narayana Marar injured in Salem Jail.*

* 872 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representations on behalf of one U. V. Narayana Marar for grant of some solatium or compensation in view of his being incapaciated at the Salem Jail shooting when he was an inmate of the said jail?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" The answer is in the negative."

*Lease of some lands belonging to Sri Ekanthalingaswami temple, Thirumalapuram, Tirunelveli.*

* 873 Q.—SRI M. G. SHANKER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state—

(a) whether the lease of certain landed properties of Sri Ekanthalingaswami temple at Thirumalapuram, Tirunelveli district, was stayed by the Government;

(*b*) when the Government's stay order was issued and when the lease was confirmed; and

(*c*) what action the Government have taken for the failure to give effect to the Government's stay order by the concerned authorities in the district?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" (*a*) Yes. The order of the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department, regarding the lease of the lands of the temple was stayed.

" (*b*) The stay order of the Government was issued on 12th July 1952. The lease was confirmed on 11th August 1952.

" (*c*) The Commissioner has taken action against the persons concerned for failure to communicate Government's stay orders to the temple authorities in time."

*Manufacture of neera in Vijayavada taluk.*

* 874 *Q.*—SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have sanctioned neera for Vijayavada taluk in Krishna district;

(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative the reasons for selecting this taluk in the district;

(*c*) the number of neera centres that were working by the end of February 1953 in the State; and

(*d*) the policy adopted in opening those centres?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—" (*a*) & (*b*) Yes, Sir. Government have permitted the sale of sweet toddy for consumption as a beverage in the Vijayavada taluk on the representation made to Government by certain tappers' association and certain Members of Legislature.

" (*c*) The sale of sweet toddy for beverage purposes is allowed in

(1) the whole of Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts.

(2) Kakinada taluk, Narasapur taluk, Visakhapatnam taluk Vijayavada taluk and Nuzvid taluk.

(3) Area covered by the T. Sundupalli Jaggery Society, Cuddapah district.

(4) The Palm Gur Training School, Cuddalore.

(5) Adyar Jaggery Manufacturing Society, Mangalore.

(6) Gandhi Ashram, Angalur, Krishna district.

" (*d*) In Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts, people are accustomed to consume sweet toddy as a beverage. In other places except in the Palm Gur Training School, Cuddalore, where it is allowed for demonstration purposes, the

concession has been granted as an experimental measure. Generally this concession is granted only in areas where the people are accustomed to drinking neera and places where there is no likelihood of misuse."

*Hiring of power-boring and drilling sets.*

* 875 *Q.*—Sri M. P. SUBRAMANIAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of power-boring and drilling sets with the Government for hire;

(*b*) how many such sets are at present employed in Salem district; and

(*c*) whether any municipality or panchayat in the above district has applied for the boring sets to deepen the wells to ensure drinking water-supply?

The Hon. Dr. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) Thirty-three Power Drills and 193 Hand Boring Sets.

" (*b*) One Power Drill and 4 Hand Boring Sets.

" (*c*) Yes."

*Retrenchment in the Electricity department.*

* 876 *Q.*—Sri B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state how many of the employees of the Electricity Department have been removed from service on account of the sudden stoppage of work; of these how many have put in more than two years of service and why so many have been thrown out of work?

The Hon. Sri N. RANGA REDDI :—" Three thousand three hundred and forty-one (3,341) employees of the Electricity Department have been discharged from service consequent on the slowing down or stoppage of work and of these 579 had put in more than two years' service. The retrenchment has been necessitated by the quantum of funds available for executing extension schemes."

*Retrenchment of process-servers.*

* 877 *Q.*—Sri G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the services of any process-servers were dispensed with, with the abolition of the work relating to suits under the Estates Land Act work in the office of Revenue Divisional Officers;

(*b*) if so, the number of process-servers so removed; and

(*c*) the number of such servers given employment afterwards?

The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) The process establishment employed for work under the Estates Land Act, 1908, were disbanded when the estates were taken over by the Government.

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"(b) & (c) Government have no information in the matter. A report has been called for from the Board and its reply is awaited. Instructions have been issued to collectors to absorb the process establishment thrown out of employment in temporary departments like Civil Supplies, etc."

*Strike in the Government Training School, Tanjore.*

* 878 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was stay-in-strike in Government Training School, Tanjore, by the pupil-teachers on 25th August 1952;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the action taken to redress the grievances of the students; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken on account of this incident?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"(a) Yes.

"(b) & (c) It is reported that the senior students of the school refused to occupy the class-rooms allotted to them by the headmaster and stayed out of the classes. They have subsequently been allotted more suitable rooms as a result of which they resumed attendance at the classes. The trainees who stayed out were warned."

*Appointment of a male doctor in Government Hospital, Usilampatti, Madurai district.*

* 879 Q.—SRI V. MUTHU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that there has been no male doctor in the Government Hospital, Usilampatti, Madurai district, for more than four months; and

(b) if so, when the Government propose to fill up the vacancy?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

"(b) An Assistant Surgeon has since joined duty in the hospital."

*Silver Hill Estate at Marikunnu, Kozhikode.*

* 880 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) how many labourers (coolies) have been appointed by the Government on a permanent basis for the improvement of the Government Estate, viz., the Silver Hill Estate at Marikunnu;

(b) whether it is a fact that certified children including girls are placed to do menial services to certain officers in their houses;

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(c) whether the Government received any representation from the public and teachers of the certified schools in 1952 regarding the same;

(d) whether it is a fact that the main part of the Certified Girls' Home in Government Estate is allotted to an outsider when there is no sufficient place for the certified girls themselves;

(e) whether the Government have given permission to make quarry and cut stones (bricks) from the Silver Hill Estate to outsiders;

(f) whether the authorities have received written representations from the certified children on the ill-treatment given to them by the management; and

(g) whether the Government conducted any enquiry into the complaints about the management of the Certified School and Silver Hill Estate owned by the Government; and if so, what is the result?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" (a) No labourer has been appointed at Government cost for the improvement of the 'Silver Hill' Estate, Kozhikode.

" (b) No certified boys or certified girls are placed to do menial service to any officers in their houses.

" (c) No representation has been received from the public or teachers of the Certified School in 1952 in this regard. Permission to employ certified school girls or boys to do menial work in the quarters of certain teaching staff was refused by the Poor Homes Society, Kozhikode.

" (d) No.

" (e) The Honorary Superintendent, 'The Poor Homes Society', Kozhikode, has cut stones from a quarry which is already existing in the 'Silver Hill' Estate, Kozhikode and used for the construction of a small cattle shed, an open bath and an extension to the weaving shed. No permission was given.

" (f) A complaint of ill-treatment at the hands of the House master was made to the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Vigilance Service by two certified pupils who were transferred to the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, as they were exercising evil influence over others.

" (g) An anonymous petition was received and the report of the Collector of Malabar is awaited by the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Vigilance Service in the matter."

*Japanese method of cultivation in South Kanara district.*

* 881 Q.—SRI M. S. MOGRAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken to popularise the Japanese method of paddy cultivation in South Kanara district?

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sixty-four villages distributed in the taluks of Udipi, Kasaragod, Puttur and Mangalore have been selected by the Director of Agriculture for carrying on propaganda for the promotion of the Japanese methods of rice cultivation as modified to suit the local conditions. Technical leaflets on this new method have been printed in English and Kannada and are being distributed extensively to the paddy cultivators through the Agricultural field staff.

" The Government have instructed the Director of Agriculture to make all possible arrangements for the supply of fertilisers which are to be used intensively under the new method. He has also been instructed to make arrangements for the granting of loans necessary for the purchase of fertilisers for which purpose a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been allocated to the South Kanara district."

*Superintendent of the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore.*

* 882 Q.—SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Superintendent of the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, is an up-graded Professor, and if so, the reason for allowing him to be the Superintendent of the Hospital and also to permit him to have private consultation practices in the hospital itself; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to appoint a Deputy Superintendent in the above hospital and make him responsible for the administrative work, under the Superintendent?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) The Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department of the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, has been upgraded and a post of Director was sanctioned for the Department. The Committee constituted by the Government of India for the selection of the Director recommended Dr. R. K. K. Thampan, B.A., M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.R.C.O.G., Professor of Midwifery, Madras Medical College, for the above post. The Committee further recommended that the Director should also be the Superintendent of the Hospital. Dr. Thampan has accordingly been appointed as Director of the Upgraded Department and Superintendent of the Hospital. Being a Clinical Professor, Dr. Thampan is entitled to consulting practice under the rules. But it was considered that Professors in the Upgraded Departments should be allowed restricted practice in the ' Pay Clinics ' only. Dr. Thampan has therefore been allowed restricted practice at the ' Pay Clinic ' in the hospital, subject to certain conditions prescribed by the Government.

" (b) The Professor of Clinical Obstetrics in the Hospital has already been designated as Deputy Superintendent of the

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Hospital with a definite delegation of certain administrative duties, in order to relieve the Superintendent of a portion of his routine work."

*Industrial dispute between the workers and managements of talkie houses in Salem town.*

* 883 *Q.*—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state when the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, in connexion with the industrial disputes between the workers and the managements of talkie houses in Salem town, was published; whether the said award is now implemented; and, if so, from what date?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, in the disputes relating to the Cinema talkies in Salem was published on 17th July 1951 and it was not implemented by the employers. The workers applied to the Government for the recovery of the amounts due to them from the employers under the award and the Collector of Salem was instructed to recover the amounts as arrears of land revenue and disburse the amounts to the workers concerned. Recovery has been made in certain cases and has to be completed in those remaining."

*Basic wages to the workers in the Public Works Department workshops in the State.*

* 884 *Q.*—SRI T. POTHA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there exists any difference in the basic wages to the workers working at Madras, Vijayavada and Dowlaishwaram workshops, and the reasons for such differences;

(*b*) what are the scales that are in force and since which year the said scales are in force;

(*c*) whether the Government have received any representations from the trade unions of the said workers requesting the Government to implement the Madras workshop scales throughout the Province; and

(*d*) if so, what the Government propose to do?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) Yes. The difference is due to the fact that the wages have been fixed taking into account various factors such as cost of living, availability of labour, local market rates, etc., which vary from place to place.

" (*b*) The categories of personnel and the pay scales thereof and the dates of introduction are far too many to be furnished conveniently.

" (*c*) Yes.

" (*d*) In view of the position explained in the answer to clause (*a*), the Government were unable to accede to the request."

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*Amount spent on educational concessions to non-gazetted officers.*

* 885 *Q.*—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the actual amount spent in the year 1952–53 towards the educational fee concessions granted to the non-gazetted officers and other inferior servants; and

(*b*) how many Government servants took advantage of the concessions so far?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (*a*) & (*b*) The concessions were granted only last year and full particulars will become available only after some time."

*Transfer of officers in the Veterinary department.*

* 886 *Q.*—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state for how many years an officer in the Veterinary department can be kept at one place?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" An Officer in the Animal Husbandry Department can ordinarily be kept in a place for three years."

*Opening of a Subdivisional Magistrate's Court at Rajampet or Siddhout.*

* 887 *Q.*—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government propose to sanction the post of a Subdivisional Magistrate at Rajampet or at Siddhout in Cuddapah district;

(*b*) if so, whether there is any proposal to bring Badvel taluk in the jurisdiction of the said Court; and

(*c*) whether there is a proposal to shift one of the District Munsif's Courts at Proddatur to Badvel in Cuddapah district?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" (*a*) There is no such proposal.

" (*b*) Does not arise.

" (*c*) No, Sir."

*Representations from the ex-tappers of Belur village, Hosdrug sub-taluk.*

* 888 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representation from the ex-tappers of Belur village, in Hosdrug sub-taluk, South Kanara district, to start a jaggery society there and permit sweet toddy tapping; and

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

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THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—" (a) & (b) Representations have been received by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies from the ex-tappers of Belur village and the matter is under consideration."

*Grant given to the Indian Students' Union and Hostel.*

* 889 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) where the Indian Students' Union and Hostel are located;

(b) for what purpose is a grant given annually to this hostel by the Government; and

(c) what are the conditions attached to that grant?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) In London.

" (b) & (c) An annual grant of Rs. 3,000 is paid by this Government to this institution subject to the conditions that the grant is devoted entirely to meet the expenses of the Hostel and that a duly audited statement of receipts and expenditure of the institution for each year is forwarded to this Government for information."

*Assignment of land to the Pudukkottai Livestock Farm for grazing purposes.*

* 890 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Pudukkottai Livestock Farm has applied for the assignment of 500 acres for use as grazing ground of the farm cattle;

(b) if so, when and in what area; and

(c) the present stage of the requests?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (a) & (b) The Director of Animal Husbandry reported in February 1953 that he had provisionally selected about 500 acres of land in Kaspa forest area at Pudukkottai for the purpose of the Livestock farm.

" (c) The Director has reported that the small tank in the selected site would not yield sufficient water and therefore requested to sanction necessary expenditure for conducting trial borings with a view to sink sufficient number of wells in the area. He has been asked to furnish in consultation with the Chief Conservator of Forests further particulars. His reply is awaited."

*Water-supply scheme to Penukonda town.*

* 891 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the drinking water-supply scheme has been sanctioned to Penukonda town;

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(*b*) if so, why it is not implemented; and

(*c*) what is the amount spent on this scheme?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) The investigation of water-supply scheme for the Penukonda Panchayat was sanctioned in July 1949.

" (*b*) The investigation has been completed and the question of sanctioning the preparation of detailed plans and estimates is now under consideration. The execution of the scheme will be taken up after the detailed plans and estimates are prepared and sanctioned by the Government.

" (*c*) An expenditure of Rs. 2,618 exclusive of centage charges has been incurred on the investigation of the scheme."

*Rates charged by licensees for distributing electricity.*

* 892 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether all the licensees for distributing electricity are charging uniform rate; and

(*b*) if the rate is not uniform, the different rates charged by each and the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) The answer is in the negative.

" (*b*) Each licensee has got a graded system of rates for power supplied for different purposes and information regarding these rates is available in the respective official booklets published by the licensees.

" The rates differ for the following reasons :—

(1) The rates at which the licensees purchase energy for distribution, from the Government Electricity Department vary with the quantum of offtake, load factor, etc., as also with each system both thermal and Hydro-Electric, etc., from which the supply is made.

(2) An undertaking with a purely urban load has to put up only short lines and each line feeds a number of consumers and so fetches the maximum revenue for the minimum capital expenditure. So, it can afford to sell energy at lower rates than another undertaking whose consumers are both rural and urban and which has to put up long lines to feed the scattered rural loads and so has an income which is comparatively small compared to the capital cost of the works.

(3) Under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the licensee is allowed a certain reasonable return on his capital investment and if the clear profit of the licensee for any year exceeds the said reasonable return, he has to reduce his rates and if the said clear profit falls short of the reasonable returns, he can increase his rates, without reference to Government."

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*Contributions by the Tiruchirappalli Municipality and District Board for Cyclone Relief Fund.*

* 893 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any contributions were made by the Tiruchirappalli Municipality and Tiruchirappalli District Board for Cyclone Relief Fund;

(b) what were the amounts contributed by each; and

(c) how the amounts were utilized?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) & (b) The Tiruchirappalli Municipality contributed a sum of Rs. 15,000 to the Madras State Cyclone Relief Fund. No amount was contributed by the Tiruchirappalli District Board to the Fund.

" (c) The amount contributed by the Tiruchirappalli Municipality is utilized for affording cash grants of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 to each of the families affected by the cyclone to rebuild their damaged houses within the Tiruchirappalli town."

*Construction of the causeway across the River Pennar at Siddhout.*

* 894 Q.—SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) how long ago was the construction of the causeway across the River Pennar at Siddhout, Cuddapah district, sanctioned;

(b) the stage at which the work stands at present; and

(c) when it will be completed?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) The proposal to construct a causeway across the Pennar near Siddhavattam (Siddhout) was included in the Seven Years' Programme of road development financed out of the allocations to this State in the Central Road Fund which was approved by the Government of India in 1938. The sanction of the Government of India for the debit to this Government's share in the Central Road Fund of the cost of the work according to the detailed estimate was obtained in 1944. Since then, the cost of the work has been increased considerably from Rs. 99,850 to Rs. 6,46,000 on account of the adoption of the enhanced schedule rates which are far in excess of those provided for in the original estimate in 1943–44 and also on account of the proposal to suit the I.R.C. Standard such as increase in the width of the road. The sanction of the Government of India for debiting to the Central Road Fund the revised cost of the work has just been received and communicated to the President, District Board, Cuddapah, who has been asked to submit necessary application for the grant.

" (b) The work is in progress.

" (c) The work will be completed soon."

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*Supply of water to the Willingdon Reservoir, Vriddhachalam taluk.*

* 895 *Q.*—Sri K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Public Works Department Supervisor in charge of the Willingdon Reservoir, Vriddhachalam taluk, South Arcot district, withheld the supply of water to the reservoir from river Vellar through the supply channel during the rains in November and December 1952;

(*b*) whether the Government received any complaints with regard to the above matter; and

(*c*) the action taken by the Government thereon?

The Hon. Sri N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) The supply of water from the river to the reservoir was withheld on the night of 9th December 1952 and on no other occasion in November or December 1952.

" (*b*) & (*c*) Complaints were received in the matter by the Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division, long after the event. The closing of the headsluice of the channel being found to have been necessary in the interests of the banks and other works connected with the channel, no action was called for on the complaints."

*Remission given in North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput districts.*

* 896 *Q.*—Sri K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total remission given to the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput for fasli 1361; and

(*b*) what action has been taken by the Government to obviate the necessity for granting large remissions to North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput districts?

The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) The total remission given to the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput for fasli 1361 was as follows :—

North Arcot—Rs. 16,21,891.

South Arcot—Rs. 6,68,414–14–0.

Chingleput—Rs. 13,14,145.

" (*b*) The remission in the three districts was occasioned by the scarcity of water for irrigation purposes consequent on the failure of rains. In order to provide water for irrigation purposes Irrigation works—Public Works Department—Minor Irrigation and Tank Improvement Works have been taken up. Wells have also been sunk by the ryots under the subsidy scheme."

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*Accommodation for the students in Government Basic Training schools, Parvatipur.*

* 897 *Q.*—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government are considering a proposal to provide more accommodation for the students in the Government Basic Training school, Parvatipur, Srikakulam district?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The answer is in the affirmative."

*Supply of electricity to Kuthuparamba and other places in North Malabar.*

* 898 *Q.*—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether any representations from the M.L.A. of that constituency have been received in 1952 or 1953 urging Government to supply electricity to Kuthuparamba (North Malabar) and to nearby panchayat area: and if so, what final decision has been taken thereon by the Government?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Yes. A major ten-year scheme for extension of supply from Cannanore to Badagara, Quilandy, etc., villages is under the consideration of Government. When this has been sanctioned and executed, a second point of supply will be given to the West Coast Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, to enable them to extend supply of electricity to Kuthuparamba and nearby panchayat areas."

*Leasing of the waste lands belonging to landlords in Malabar.*

* 899 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the action taken by the Government to lease the waste lands belonging to the landlords in Malabar for cultivation?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The Madras Land Utilization Order, 1950, authorises Collectors to take over for purposes of cultivation lands which are left waste by landholders without reasonable cause and lease them to other ryots who may be willing to take them up. Such leases are generally for three years. In implementing the provisions of the Madras Land Utilization Order in Malabar district, the Collector has been asked to concentrate on fairly large-size areas of arable lands to start with as the experience thus gained, will be useful in tackling the smaller bits of waste lands scattered all over the district. Lists of such waste lands attracting the provisions of the order have been prepared and the Revenue Divisional Officers have been asked to proceed with the implementation of the Order. It may, however, be noted that action under the Madras Land Utilization Order is taken only in cases where the parties are not amenable to

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persuasion, and about 71 acres of waste land in Palghat taluk have been brought under cultivation by persuasion. Also the mere publication of the Order has induced the landholders in the district in many cases, to bring the waste lands in their possession under the plough.

Section 52-B of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, empowers the Government to direct the landlord of any waste land to lease it for agricultural purposes. The question of authorising officers and framing rules under Section 52-B of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, is under the consideration of the Government.''

*Water-supply scheme for Vayalpad town.*

* 900 *Q*.—Sri D. SEETHARAMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the water-supply scheme of Vayalpad town was taken up;

(*b*) at what stage it is at present; and

(*c*) when it will be completed?

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY :—'' (*a*) The execution of the scheme was taken up sometime before 1940; but due to the War, the work was suspended and resumed in 1949.

'' (*b*) All the items of work relating to the scheme except some minor items and distribution system have been completed. Further work on the distribution system will be taken up on receipt of pipes and specials for which an indent is being placed.

'' (*c*) The work is expected to be completed by the end of 1954.''

*Educational concessions to the students of backward classes.*

* 901 *Q*.—Sri K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the action taken by the Government in cases where the managements fail to comply with rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules regarding educational concessions to students of backward classes?

The Hon. Dr. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—'' So far, no case has come up to the notice of the Education Department where managements have failed to comply with the provisions of rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules regarding fee concessions.''

*Closing of gruel centres for weavers in Cuddapah.*

* 902 *Q*.—Sri K. RAMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Collector of Cuddapah has recently ordered the closing of gruel centres started for the benefit of weavers in distress; and

(*b*) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) The Collector, Cuddapah, has ordered the closure of 16 gruel centres which were opened *in the rural areas* of Cuddaph district. Three gruel centres opened *in the urban areas* are functioning.

" (b) The policy of the Government is to open special gruel centres for weavers' families only in big urban weaving centres."

*Closure of gruel centres for weavers in Cuddapah.*

* 903 Q.—SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ordered the closing down of gruel centres in all the handloom weavers' centres which are in rural areas;

(b) whether the Government have ordered the closing down of the gruel centres in the following weavers' villages : Pullampet, Kothapet, Puttanavaripalle and Singareddipalle in Cuddapah district; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) Yes.

" (c) In the opinion of the Government, it is necessary to run gruel centres for weavers' families only in big urban weaving centres. As the four centres referred to were in rural areas, they were ordered to be closed down."

*Appointment of contractors for midday meals in the Labour Schools of North Arcot.*

* 904 Q.—SRI D. DASARATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether midday meals contractors have been appointed for the Labour schools of North Arcot district for the year 1953–54; and

(b) if so, how many of them are Harijans and how many of them are Caste-Hindus?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Yes, except for one school. In the one school the Headmaster is attending to this work as neither a Harijan nor a Caste-Hindu is available to take up this work.

" (b) Out of 150 contractors appointed, 143 are Harijans and 7 are Caste-Hindus."

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*Maternity hospitals in the State.*

* 905 *Q.*—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the number of Maternity hospitals in the State?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" There are 49 maternity hospitals and 3 maternity dispensaries. In addition all the district headquarters and taluk headquarters hospitals have been provided with beds for maternity cases."

*Settlement and survey of inam villages in Arantangi and Pattukkottai taluks.*

* 906 *Q.*—SRI MAHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether any settlement operations have commenced so far for the survey of inam villages of Arantangi and Pattukkottai taluks taken over by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Survey operations have already commenced in the Pattukkottai taluk and are expected to commence in the Arantangi taluk, by about January 1954."

*Construction of anicuts on the Gomukhi and Manimuktha rivers in South Arcot.*

* 907 *Q.*—SRI L. ANANDAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any scheme to construct anicuts on the Gomukhi and the Manimuktha rivers in Kallakurichi taluk in South Arcot district; and

(*b*) if so, the size of the ayacut proposed to be irrigated and the cost of the project and when it is proposed to be taken up for execution?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (*a*) & (*b*) Proposals for the construction of reservoirs across the two rivers were recently examined but they could not be pursued in view of the large capital outlays involved and the poor returns and benefits anticipated. The Chief Engineer is however examining further whether the schemes can be modified so that smaller schemes may be executed at less cost with prospects of a reasonable yield of foodgrains."

*Representations from the residents of Appavoonagar in Saidapet area.*

* 908 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received petitions from the residents of Appavoonagar in Saidapet area of Madras City for inclusion of their locality in the City Improvement Trust Scheme; and

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(b) if so, the action taken on the petition by the Government?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The requests of the petitioners are being considered by the Government along with the North Saidapet General Improvement and Street Scheme submitted by the Madras City Improvement Trust."

## UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

*Harijan hostels.*

108 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any new Harijan hostels have been recognized this year ; and

(b) if so, the names of those hostels and the amount of grants given to those hostels?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A statement[a] is placed on the table of the House.

*Remittances of liquidation charges of liquidated co-operative societies.*

109 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state what action has been taken on the suggestion made on 24th July 1952 in the supplementary question to starred question No. 204 to remit liquidation charges direct to the Government by the collection Agent?

A.—The suggestion was examined in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. It is reported that the amounts collected in the liquidated societies are remitted first into the Treasury under the Personal Deposit Account of the liquidator. Afterwards there is no question of withdrawals of the moneys in cash from the Personal Deposit account. It is only a book adjustment from one head of account to another in the Treasury. There is therefore no scope for the misappropriation of liquidation charges. The Government do not therefore propose to act upon the suggestion.

*Malvi Project, Bellary district.*

110 Q.—SRI K. KOTRA BASAVANNA GOUD : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the stage at which the Malvi Project, Bellary district, recently investigated, now stands, when it will be taken up and whether it will be taken up in the near future?

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[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 1035–1037 infra.

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*A*.—The remarks of the Board of Revenue on the revenue, Grow More Food and administrative aspects of the scheme are awaited. It cannot be said now whether the scheme will be taken up.

*Increments to teachers in Harijan Welfare Schools, Malabar.*

111 *Q*.—Sri M. CHADAYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state why the increments to Harijan Welfare School teachers of Malabar district are pending for six years from 1948 to 1953 without being sanctioned and paid to them?

*A*.—The pay of Harijan Welfare School teachers was revised in G.O. No. 78, Finance, dated 6th February 1947. Increments could be sanctioned only after the initial pay fixation statements were approved by Accountant-General as the arrear claims were more than one year old. This presented some difficulty as certain points had to be clarified involving long correspondence between the Collector and the Accounts Department. Instructions have been issued for the early sanction and payment of the increments.

*Minor Irrigation staff in Malabar.*

112 *Q*.—Sri M. CHADAYAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Minor Irrigation department in Malabar district is temporary and if so, why it is not permanent?

*A*.—Yes. No permanent Minor Irrigation staff has been sanctioned for the Malabar district as the few irrigation works in the district are almost all private ones.

*Permits for transport vehicles in Wynaad taluk.*

113 *Q*.—Sri M. K. PADMAPRABHA GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of applications received from the local people of Wynaad taluk for permits for transport vehicles during the last six months ; and

(*b*) whether in granting such permits local people are preferred to lorry owners from outside the taluk?

*A*.—(*a*) Nine applications were received for the grant of public carrier permits.

(*b*) The Regional Transport Authority is guided by the provisions of section 55 of the Motor Vehicles Act while considering the grant of public carrier permits.

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*Grants for digging wells in Nellore district.*

114 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received from the ryots in Kandukur and Podili taluks, Nellore district, from 1950–53 for the digging of the wells under the accelerated scheme and the total amount applied for;

(b) the number of wells for which grants were sanctioned, the number sunk and the number left in an incomplete stage (village-war) in Kandukur and Podili taluks, Nellore district, and the total amount involved;

(c) the amount set apart for this scheme for the years 1950–53 in Kandukur and Podili taluks;

(d) the amount so far disbursed in Kandukur and Podili taluks; and

(e) the number of applications received from Harijans, the number granted and the number rejected, with the general reasons therefor?

A.—The answer [a] is placed on the table of the House.

*Rural dispensaries in Nellore district.*

115 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of rural, unani and ayurvedic dispensaries respectively existing at present within the area of the Nellore District Board and the villages where they are located;

(b) whether any additional dispensaries of the abovementioned classes are now proposed to be started in the district, and if so, in what villages; and

(c) how many new rural dispensaries the Government propose to open in 1953–54 and where?

A.—(a) In Nellore district there is one unani dispensary in the village of Sitharamapuram, and there are 24 ayurvedic rural dispensaries, one in each of the 24 villages mentioned below :—

1 Arur.
2 Bitragunta.
3 Chakalakonda.
4 Chendrasekharapuram.
5 Dachur.
6 Dornal.
7 Khambaladinne.
8 Kondapi.
9 Mudivarthipalem.
10 Masunuvaripalem.
11 Mulumudi.
12 Nidugurthi.
13 Peddapavani.
14 Pothakamur.
15 Ramapuram.
16 Surveypalli.
17 Tadivaripalli.
18 Thangella.
19 Tharlupadu.
20 Vadlamopur.
21 Varagali.
22 Vakad.
23 Vidavalur.
24 Zuvvaladinne.

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 1038–1039 infra.

(*b*) & (*c*) The initiative for opening rural dispensaries is generally taken by the local body concerned. The commitment involved in opening a new rural dispensary is Rs. 780 per annum for payment as subsidy to the Rural Medical Practitioner or Rs. 1,260 to the Rural Medical Practitioner and the Maternity Assistant if there is a maternity assistant. Rs. 800 for medicine and Rs. 140 for contingencies. If the local body is able to pay the above subsidies from its own funds, it can open rural dispensaries without any sanction from Government. Government sanction is necessary only when a portion of the subsidies referred to above is expected to be paid by Government. In such cases, the Government pay the subsidy to the Rural Medical Practitioner and the Maternity Assistant, while the cost of medicine and contingencies is subsidized by the local body.

The District Board, Nellore, has proposed to open seven rural dispensaries to be subsidized by Government during 1953–54 in the following villages :—

1 Isakapalli.
2 Machavaram.
3 Kamireddipad.
4 Peda Alavalapad.
5 Tallur.
6 Nanavada.
7 Zamgumalli.

The matter is under consideration.

*Loan to the Co-operative Building Society, Tillainagar, Tiruchirappalli.*

116 *Q.*—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total amount of loan granted by the Government to the Co-operative Building Society of Tillainagar in Tiruchirappalli town; and

(*b*) what is the total amount of loan granted in respect of class 'D' houses?

*A.*—(*a*) Rupees ten lakhs.

(*b*) Loans to house construction societies are sanctioned for the construction of houses in the colony as a whole and not separately for construction of different classes of houses. Up to 28th March 1953 the society has utilized a sum of Rs. 1,22,326 from the Government loan in the construction of 'D' class houses.

*Supply of dress to the Police department.*

117 *Q.*—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the categories of staff in the Police department for whom dress is supplied by Government;

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(b) what are the articles which constitute one set of dress;

(c) how many sets are supplied for a year; and

(d) which are the categories of Police staff to whom dress allowance is paid in cash and the rates of such allowance?

A.—(a) The particulars are furnished in Statement 'A' appended [a].

(b) The articles which constitute one set of dress comprise of a large number of small items and they are so varied that it will not serve any useful purpose to furnish the particulars.

(c) Some items are supplied as and when required. The period of supply of the other items varies from one to seven years.

(d) The particulars are furnished in Statement 'B' appended [a].

*Supply channel from Donaleru to Hajjipuram tank, Kanigiri taluk.*

118 Q.—SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state when the work of supply channel from Donaleru river to Hajjipuram tank in Kanigiri taluk, Nellore district, will be completed?

A.—The work is likely to be completed by September 1953.

*Nandikonda Reservoir Project.*

119 Q.—SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the investigation of Nandikonda Project has begun; and

(b) if so, the names of the engineers appointed for investigation with their experience?

A.—(a) An investigation of the canal system on the Madras side from Nandikonda reservoir proposed by the Hyderabad Government is being conducted.

(b) Sri T. P. Kuttiammu, B.E., A.M.I.E., Executive Engineer (Krishna-Pennar Project No. II Division), is in charge of the investigation.

He has experience of practically all kinds of works in the Madras Public Works Department including investigation of irrigation works.

*Relief to victims of fire accident in Nenmeni, Wynaad taluk.*

120 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether any and what ameliorative measures have been taken by the Government

[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 1040-1041 infra.

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to rehabilitate the 31 families of Hill Tribes of Edakkalu, Nenmeni amsam, Wynaad taluk, Malabar, whose houses were destroyed by fire with all belongings on 14th February 1953?

*A*.—A sum of Rs. 640 was sanctioned by the Collector of Malabar and distributed among the victims of the fire accident as an immediate measure of relief. Permission was also granted for cutting, without payment of value, sufficient number of bamboos and miscellaneous timber trees from the Government lands nearby towards the reconstruction of the houses. The Collector also directed the Deputy Tahsildar, Vayithiri, to grant some agricultural loans to the victims before 15th April 1953 for the purchase of seeds.

*Land acquisition cases.*

121 *Q*.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of land acquisition cases pending in the State;

(*b*) the number of land acquisition cases pending districtwar over ten years;

(*c*) the number of cases pending over five years;

(*d*) the number of cases pending over one year;

(*e*) the number of cases in which 4 (1) notification was published;

(*f*) the number of cases withdrawn after publication of 4 (1) notification;

(*g*) the number of cases in which award stage has been reached but pending for some reasons or other; and

(*h*) the number of cases in which Government were pleased to meet the entire cost of land acquisition?

*A*.—(*a*) to (*h*) A statement [a] is laid on the table of the House.

*Construction of a project on the River Papagni.*

122 *Q*.—SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have ordered the investigation of a project on River Papagni at a place 3 or 4 miles south of Galiveedu in Rayachoti taluk of Cuddapah district?

*A*.—The answer is in the negative.

*Guntur District Harijan Welfare Committee.*

123 *Q*.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the personnel, the term and the duties of the Guntur District Harijan Advisory Boards; and

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on page 1042 infra.

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(b) why the sitting Members of the Legislative Assembly have been completely excluded from the Committee?

A.—(a) District Harijan Welfare Committees are constituted for each district with a view to associate with the welfare work of the Government suitable non-officials having intimate knowledge of the needs of the Harijans and other communities eligible for help from the Harijan Welfare Department and with ripe experience in Social Welfare work. The functions of the Committees will be to advise the Government on all matters relating to Harijan Welfare and to guide the work that is being carried on by them for the welfare of the Harijans and other eligible communities.

The following are the non-official members of the Guntur District Harijan Welfare Committee :—

1 Sri Thiruvaipatti Lakshminarayana, Ponnur, Bapatla taluk.

2 Sri Kasukurthi Ramalingam, Ongole.

3 Sri K. Anandarao, Martur, Narasaraopet taluk.

4 Sri N. Venkatasubbiah, Chilumuru Post, Tenali taluk.

5 Sri Yeddu Simpiraian, Narakodur, Guntur taluk.

6 Sri Bussa Maraiah, Repalle, Repalle taluk.

The term of the present committee will expire in March 1954.

(b) The question of reconstitution of all the District Harijan Welfare Committees is, however, being considered by the Government.

*Income and expenditure of the proposed Andhra and Non-Andhra States.*

124 Q.—Sri VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the income and expenditure of the proposed Andhra and Non-Andhra State district-war and itemwar from the years 1945–46 to 1952–53 for each financial year?

A.—The Government accounts are maintained for the entire State under the various heads of account and not by districts. The time and labour that would be involved in compiling a districtwar statement of receipts and expenditure would be disproportionate to the public interest that would be served thereby. Further the figures can only be approximate on account of the fact that various adjustments are made by the Accountant-General in Madras for the State as a whole, without being allocated by districts. Figures for the years 1945–46, 1946–47 and 1947–48 were compiled by the

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Dhar Commission and embodied in its report. Figures for 1948–49 were furnished to the Legislature in connexion with a Legislative Assembly question in July 1952—*vide* pages 99–104 of the Legislative Assembly Proceedings, dated 23rd July 1952. Figures for 1949–50 and 1950–51 have not been complied. The statement showing the receipts and expenditure in the Telugu districts and other districts in 1951–52 compiled recently at the instance of Sri Justice Wanchoo has since been published by the Government of India.

A statement of the distribution of revenue and expenditure in the two areas for the year 1952–53 (Revised Estimate) will be found on pages 24–31 of the Budget Memorandum for 1953–54.

*Alleged delay in lifting the quota of rice for the State.*

125 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that this State failed to lift its quota of rice in 1952 from Orissa, Madhya Pradesh or from any other Province and if so, the reasons for the same?

*A.*—The entire quota of 86,274 tons of rice allotted to this State from other States in India for 1952 has been moved, except a small balance of 5,272 tons. The delay in the movement of this balance is due to the receipt of intimation of allotment late in December and the disturbances in the Andhra area which held up movements for some time. It is expected that this balance will be imported soon.

*Repairs to the breach in the Ramapuram bund in Chiruthazham amsam, Chirakkal taluk.*

126 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have any information that the Ramapuram bund in Chiruthazham amsam, Chirakkal taluk, Malabar, has been recently broken;

(*b*) what was the cause for its breach; and

(*c*) what steps the Government have taken to restore the bund?

*A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The bund breached due to unprecedented high tides about 2½ feet over the existing bund.

(*c*) This is a private earthen bund put up in R.S. No. 395 (a river poramboke) of Chiruthazham amsam by the Ramapuram devaswam, which owns a substantial

portion of the adjoining paddy fields, for the prevention of influx of salt water into the paddy fields. The breach has been closed by the temple authorities.

*Amount of sales tax paid by Sri G. Ramachandra Pillai, Tuticorin.*

127 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Sri G. Ramachandra Pillai, East Great Cotton Road, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli district, has paid sales tax on the sale of his goods mentioned below made to Mr. Alwarappa Pillai, Victoria street, Tuticorin :—

(i) two thousand six hundred and twenty-seven bags of blackgram delivered from s.s. "Jalagopal" on 1st May 1950 at Madras Harbour; and

(ii) three thousand five hundred and one bags of gram delivered from s.s. "Verela" on 11th May 1950;

(*b*) whether the said Alwarappa Pillai has paid sales tax on his sale of these goods through Messrs. Konda Reddi & Co., Commission Agents, Georgetown, Madras;

(*c*) if the sales tax has been paid in both the above two cases, the amounts and the dates of payment; and

(*d*) if the sales tax was not paid the action proposed to be taken?

A.—(*a*) Messrs. G. Ramachandra Pillai & Co. (represented by its sole proprietor Sri G. Ramachandra Pillai) have paid sales tax on the sale of a total number of 6,105 bags out of 6,128 (2,627 plus 3,501) bags of gram, treating 23 bags as wastage in transit.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Messrs. G. Ramachandra Pillai & Co. have paid on 20th July 1950 Rs. 5,174–1–9 towards sales tax on a total turnover of Rs. 3,31,140–10–9 which includes Rs. 3,12,209–6–9 for which the 6,105 bags referred to in the answer to clause (*a*) above were sold by them to Sri K. Alwarappa Pillai.

Sri K. Alwarappa Pillai paid Rs. 5,345–14–9 on 21st August 1950 towards tax on the sale of the above goods deducting from his turnover the commission paid by him to his selling agents, Messrs. B. K. Konda Reddy & Co., sales tax of Rs. 796–9–0 was later collected from him on the commission also, at the time of final assessment.

(*d*) Does not arise.

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*Cyclone relief measures in Tiruchirappalli district.*

128 *Q.*—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the amount of expenditure incurred in respect of granting relief to those whose houses were either destroyed or damaged due to the recent cyclone in the district of Tiruchirappalli, taluk by taluk, and also within the municipal limits of Tiruchirappalli;

(*b*) whether representations were received by the Government that adequate relief has not been given; and

(*c*) what further action the Government propose to take?

*A.*—(*a*) The particulars of expenditure are given below talukwar:—

| Taluk. | Amount, RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 *Karur division*— | | | |
| Karur taluk .. .. .. .. | 430 | 0 | 0 |
| Kulittalai taluk .. .. .. | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| Manapparai sub-taluk .. .. .. | 750 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 *Ariyalur division*— | | | |
| Perambalur taluk .. .. .. | 145 | 0 | 0 |
| Udaiyarpalayam taluk .. .. .. | 2,645 | 0 | 0 |
| Ariyalur sub-taluk .. .. .. | 375 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 *Musiri division*— | | | |
| Musiri taluk .. .. .. .. | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Lalgudi taluk .. .. .. .. | 2,205 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 *Pudukkottai division*— | | | |
| Alangudi taluk .. .. .. | 1,06,340 | 0 | 0 |
| Tirumayam taluk .. .. .. | 1,060 | 0 | 0 |
| Kolathur taluk .. .. .. | 68,715 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 *Tiruchirappalli division*— | | | |
| (This includes a sum of Rs. 17,800 spent within the Tiruchirappalli Municipality) ... | 34,155 | 0 | 0 |
| Total .. | 2,17,440 | 0 | 0 |

(*b*) No representation was received complaining of inadequate relief.

(*c*) Does not arise.

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*Education under the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Schemes.*

129 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the actual number of schools, both primary and secondary, the number of pupils in each and the percentage of literacy among school-going population achieved under the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Schemes?

*A.*—1. The particulars are furnished below. The figures furnished are as on 31st March 1951:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Number of primary schools | | 38,030 |
| Pupils | Boys | 2,569,816 |
| | Girls | 1,457,575 |
| 2 Number of secondary schools for | Boys | 1,119 |
| | Girls | 222 |
| Pupils | Boys | 526,014 |
| | Girls | 114,912 |
| 3 (*a*) Estimated male population in the age-groups 6—12 | | 3,978,648 |
| (*b*) Of the above, pupils reading in classes 1 to 5 | | 2,409,164 |
| (*c*) Percentage of (*b*) to (*a*) | | 60·6 |
| 4 (*a*) Estimated female population in the age-groups 6—12 | | 4,003,566 |
| (*b*) Of the above, pupils reading in classes 1 to 5 | | 1,407,789 |
| (*c*) Percentage of (*a*) to (*b*) | | 35·2 |

2. The figures given in items 3 and 4 above relate to the entire school-going population. No separate statistics are available in this regard in regard to Post-War Reconstruction and Development Schemes alone.

*Health schemes under the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Schemes.*

130 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the Public Health Schemes that were taken up under the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Schemes and with what results?

*A.*—A statement [a] is placed on the table of the House.

*Water-supply and Drainage Schemes under the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Schemes.*

131 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the water-supply and drainage schemes, both rural and municipal, taken up under the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Schemes and their present stages?

[a] Printed as Appendix V on pages 1043–1049 infra.

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A.—1. Under the Rural Water-supply Scheme, wells are sunk in accordance with the programme prepared by Collectors and approved by the Government. Twelve thousand five hundred and eighty-one wells have been completed from 1948–49 (commencement of the Five-Year Programme) to October 1952 and 5,077 works are in progress.

2. Particulars in regard to the Municipal and Panchayat Water-supply and Drainage Schemes are given below :—

(1) *Kozhikode Water-supply Scheme.*—All works except sterilization of mains, fittings of taps to fountains and providing chemical treatment plant were completed. Plans and estimates for the first stage of the treatment works have been sanctioned by the Government and the works have been taken up for execution.

(2) *Coimbatore Drainage Scheme.*—Except providing pipe line for digestion tank, erection of pumping plant for supernatant liquor well and digested sludge well, all other works have been completed.

(3) *Coimbatore Water-supply Scheme.*—All works except laying of duplicate main for about 4,000 feet, laying of the 24 inches and 14 inches feeder mains have been completed.

(4) *Cochin Water-supply Scheme.*—Out of the 25 numbers of additional public fountains to be constructed 22 fountains were connected. The scheme is in operation.

(5) *Kuramadai Water-supply Scheme.*—Pump house, elevated R.C. Reservoir, deepening of well, laying and jointing of distribution pipe line and connexion for 7 public fountains completed. Erection of pumpset has to be done.

(6) *Mangalore Water-supply Scheme.*—The original work with Gurpur as source was abandoned and the estimate for the new scheme with Nethravathi as source is under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer (General and Buildings). Twenty thousand r sq.ft. of 20 inches diameter C.I. " C " class pipes required for the pumping main have been received and will be laid.

(7) *Salem (Mettur) Water-supply Scheme.*—The scheme has been handed over to the Municipality early in 1952. Certain minor items such as fixing up the drainage pump, etc., are yet to be completed. Supply and erection of auxiliary pumpset at Intake tower remains to be done.

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(8) *Valparai Water-supply Scheme.*—Improvements to suction well and service reservoirs and laying of new pumping main have been completed. Erection of pumpset remains to be done.

(9) *Guntur Water-supply Scheme.*—S.S. Tank has been completed. All the 7 R.C. Service Reservoirs for four in low level area and three in high level area are nearing completion. Work on the laying of the C.I. pipes for the pumping main and distribution system and the work on the booster station is nearing completion. Works relating to the high and low lift pumphouse, raw water pumping station, the provision of pumping plants and the purification plants remain to be done.

(10) *Vijayavada Water-supply Improvements.*—Arrangement of distribution system work has already been completed.

(11) *Vijayavada Water-supply Scheme (Emergency Scheme).*—Supply and erection of a turbine pumpset and construction of pump chamber over circular well No. 2 are the remaining works to be executed.

(12) *Visakhapatnam Water-supply Scheme.*—Laying and jointing of C.I. pipes for the distribution system in Daba Gardens, etc., completed. Installations of III Pumping set in T.S.R. Pumping Station and electrification of Gosthani Pump house are in progress.

(13) *Visakhapatnam Partial Drainage Scheme.*—Laying and jointing of C.I. pipes and connected masonry works are remaining for completion.

(14) *Chodavaram Water-supply Scheme.*—The scheme is completed except for permanent connection to the reservoir and fixing water level indicator. Work on the extensions to the distribution system is also in progress.

(15) *Salur Water-supply Scheme.*—Suction well has to be taken up after the site is decided.

(16) *Kakinada Water-supply Improvements, Part I.*—Land required for the formation of summer storage tank at Samalkota has been acquired. C.I. pipes required for the gravity main are being received.

(17) *Kakinada Water-supply Improvements, Part II.*—Except for a few minor items all the works have been completed and handed over to the municipality. The filter beds are already functioning.

(18) *Kakinada Water-supply Improvements, Part III.*—Laying and jointing of the distribution system is in progress to the tune of Rs. 81,600 only and the balance of work will be taken up when funds are made available.

(19) *Peddapuram Water-supply Scheme.*—The land required for the scheme has been acquired.

(20) *Rajahmundry Water-supply Improvements.*—Work is almost completed except for erection of pumpsets which is also in progress.

(21) *Bellary Water-supply Improvements.*—Work on the pump and pump house is nearing completion. Supply and erection of pumping plants is to be completed.

(22) *Tirupathi Drainage Scheme—II Instalment.*—The work has been completed except minor works.

(23) *Vayalpad Water-supply Scheme.*—Pump house, watchmen's quarters and infiltration-*cum*-suction well completed. Laying and jointing of pumping main and the construction of reservoir are in progress. Work in distribution system to be taken up.

(24) *Kurnool Water-supply Improvements.*—All work completed.

(25) *Nandyal Water-supply Scheme.*—Supply of pipes and specials are awaited for beginning the work for which orders have been placed.

(26) *Guntakal Water-supply Scheme—II Stage.*—The entire work of the first stage on tank and central trench excavation as sanctioned has been completed. Orders sanctioning the stage of the work for the pumping main, pumping plants and service reservoir have been issued.

(27) *Hindupur Water-supply Scheme—I Stage.*—Work completed.

(28) *Chittoor Drainage Scheme (Balance of I Instalment).*—Proposals to go in for a sewered system are under consideration because of the site difficulties and handicaps met with.

(29) *Chittoor Water-supply Scheme.*—Laying and jointing of the pumping main has been completed for a length of about 18,300 feet and infiltration well completed.

(30) *Tirupathi Water-supply Scheme (Confluence Sources).*—Emergency works are completed, and they are functioning. Administrative sanction for the detailed plans and estimates for the scheme has been accorded recently.

(31) *Cuddalore Water-supply Improvements—I Stage.*—Execution of the scheme sanctioned by Government recently.

(32) *Tiruchi Water-works—II Instalment of First-Year Programme.*—Laying and jointing of 18 inches main for 918 feet and 24 inches main for the balance of 100 feet remain to be done.

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(33) *Tiruchi Water-works—IV Instalment of First-Year Programme.*—The entire work has been completed except linking the new main with the old mains.

(34) *Tiruchi Water-works—I Instalment of Second-Year Programme.*—The work has been completed in all respects.

(35) *Tiruchi Water-works—II Instalment of Second-Year Programme.*—Pipes and specials are being received. The work on the distribution system in the Rockfort area will be taken up shortly for execution.

(36) *Tiruchi Water-works Rectification of defects.*—The work has been completed in all respects.

(37) *Tiruchi Partial Drainage Scheme (Diversion of Sullage).*—A major part of the work is completed and pump house construction is being taken up.

(38) *Srirangam Drainage Scheme—I Stage.*—The entire work except the fixing of C.I. grating and baffle plate for the drain junction has been completed.

(39) *Srirangam Drainage Scheme—II Stage.*—Work on the open drains mostly completed. Pumping station and appurtenant works are under way.

(40) *Paramakudi Drainage Scheme.*—Main work completed. The scheme as sanctioned has been completed. From the savings available some additional works are proposed to be taken up.

(41) *Sivaganga Water-supply Scheme.*—The improvements to the tank are completed. Provision of the Infiltration gallery and a Distribution system has been held over.

(42) *Manapparai Water-supply Scheme.*—The further infiltration works have not yet been taken up pending an examination of the question of treatment necessary for improving the quality of the water.

(43) *Kodaikanal Water-supply Extension to Observatory.*—All the works except the construction of a veranda annexe to the pump house and the approach road for the pumping station have been completed.

(44) *Karur Water-works repairs to infiltration of wells.*—The work has been completed in all respects.

(45) *Kumbakonam Water-supply Scheme.*—Work is almost completed except for short gaps in the distribution system.

(46) *Nagapattinam Drainage Scheme.*—Scheme has been completed but for the laying of the 14 inches sewage pumping main across the Kaduvaiyar.

(47) *Kayalpatnam Water-supply Scheme.*—The Head-works part of the scheme is in rapid progress. Pumping main to the villages has been laid. Distribution system and Service Reservoirs are to be pursued.

(48) *Palayamkottai Water-supply Scheme.*—Work at headworks has been completed except on the pumping station. The work of constructing one R.C.C. Reservoir is in good progress. Work on laying C.I. pipes for the pumping main and the distribution system is also under execution and is in good progress.

(49) *Srivilliputtur Water-supply Scheme.*—Work on the infiltration gallery and the manhole well at the head-works has been completed departmentally. Work on the masonry service reservoir at Kottamedu is nearing completion. Laying of C.I. pipes for the gravitation main in the first reach of 1,500 feet has been taken up departmentally. Tenders for the other two reaches as also for the distribution system have been accepted by Government and the work will be taken up shortly. Tenders for the remaining reaches of the gravitation main have been called for by the Executive Engineer (Public Health), Tiruchirappalli.

(50) *Virudhunagar Restricted Drainage Scheme.*—Revised estimate is sanctioned. Further works will be taken up and completed.

(51) *Tiruchi Water-works First Instalment of First-Year Programme.*—Fixing of cover slabs is the only remaining item of work to be done.

(52) *Tuticorin Water-supply Scheme.*—The question of opening a special (Public Health) subdivision to deal with the comprehensive improvements to the Water-supply Scheme in a planned manner is under consideration.

(53) *Karaikudi Water-supply Scheme.*—Fixing of three air valves and forming the trench portions of the road remain to be done.

(54) *Linking-up Salem (Mettur) Water-supply Scheme with Panamarathupatti Water-works.*—The work is almost completed except laying a length of 400 feet and laying pipe line in railway crossing.

(55) *Arantangi Water-supply Scheme.*—Work completed and handed over except for certain minor works to be done.

### *Housing and Town-Planning Schemes.*

132 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state why no provision was made for housing and town-planning schemes recommended by the Post-War Reconstruction Committee?

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*A.*—The Government examined the recommendations of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee relating to housing and town-planning and in view of the financial difficulties it was decided that the programme for the first five-year period might be limited to the—

(1) training of personnel,

(2) amendment of the Town-Planning Act so as to make it more comprehensive and more effective, and

(3) execution of all sanctioned Town-Planning Schemes.

The Madras Provincial Town-Planning Enquiry Committee constituted by the Government in 1947 examined these questions in detail. Some of the recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the Government and suitable orders were issued. The question of amending the Town-Planning Act with reference to the recommendations of the Committee is under consideration. To implement the scheme as indicated above, immediate provision of funds was not necessary.

*Expenditure for the Post-War Development Schemes.*

133 *Q.*—Sri K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amounts reserved for expenditure on Post-War Reconstruction Schemes, but diverted for expenditure under the following heads of expenditure under the budget—Demand XI, XII, XIII and XIV in the budget during the five years 1945–46 to 1949–50?

*A.*—The Government had built up a Revenue Reserve Fund of about Rs. 31 crores at the end of 1945–46, from out of the revenue surpluses, during the war years, to be utilized for expenditure on Post-War Development Schemes and for covering possible deficits in the Revenue Account in the post-war period. A sum of Rs. 506 lakhs was diverted in 1946–47 to the Revenue Account to make up the deficit in that year, which was occasioned by the large net outlay on State Trading Schemes debited to the Revenue Account in that year. But this diversion was recouped to the Fund almost in full by the transfer of a sum of Rs. 490 lakhs from the Revenue Account in the next year, 1947–48. A small sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was again transferred to the Revenue Account in 1948–49 to meet the revenue deficit in that year. During the years 1946–47 to 1949–50, a sum of about Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores accrued to the Fund by way of interest on the investments made out of the surplus balance in the Fund. Thus, the balance at the credit of the Revenue Reserve Fund at the end of 1949–50 was about Rs. 33·50 crores. No part of the

Fund was specifically utilized for meeting the expenditure under the Demands for Security Services mentioned in the question.

*Motor vans used for health propaganda.*

134 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of motor vans for public health propaganda that are allotted to various districts in the State and the number of such vans allotted to and serving in Nellore district;

(*b*) how many mobile epidemic control units are functioning in the State now and what the headquarters of these units are and how many motor vans in running order with necessary staff and equipment are attached to these units now; and

(*c*) how many jeeps are kept in charge of the Public Health department and of these, how many are assigned for use of the Public Health Officers of Nellore district now?

*A.*—(*a*) There are three vans attached to Nutrition Units of this department one working in Poonamallee Health Unit (Chingleput district), one in Musiri firka (Tiruchirappalli district) and the other in Hindupur firka (Anantapur district). These are being used for Nutrition Education and Publicity.

There is one van working in the Government Training School for Health Visitors.

No van is allotted to Nellore district.

(*b*) There are four mobile epidemic control units in the State, each consisting of ten Health Inspectors, five peons, one driver and one cleaner. They are at present stationed to combat cholera epidemics prevailing, as follows:—

Two vans in South Arcot;

one van in North Arcot; and

one van in Salem.

There is no fixed headquarters for these units but they are moved from district to district according to the prevailing emergency and the need for all-out effort to combat the epidemic outbreaks as and when they occur. All the vans are in working condition and are used for epidemic control work.

(*c*) There are twenty-seven jeeps in charge of Public Health department; of these eleven jeeps are working in Anti-Malaria schemes, while the remaining sixteen have been allocated to various District Health Officers in the State, needing jeeps for the discharge of their duties. No jeep is assigned for the use of the District Health Officer in Nellore district. During the recent

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cholera epidemic in Nellore district in January-February 1953 as the services of a jeep were found urgently needed in view of the inaccessibility of the affected villages by other means of transport, the jeep attached to the District Health Officer, Guntur, was temporarily diverted to Nellore district and this was later withdrawn after the epidemic emergency was over.

*Schedule of rates for preparing estimates in the Public Works Department.*

135 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to the remarks in page 18 of Appropriation Accounts, 1946–47, and Audit Report, 1948, under the heading "Audit of Public Works transactions"—

(*a*) whether there is any special schedule of rates for various items of work and for various materials for use in the preparation of estimates and checking of bills by the Public Works Department Highways and Electricity departments; and if so, in what cases; and

(*b*) whether the special schedule is strictly adhered to now?

*A.*—(*a*) A common schedule of rates is prepared and brought up to date every year, and it is applicable to all civil works of the Public Works, Highways and Electricity departments of the State Government. Certain percentages are added to the above rates in the case of works in hilly and Agency areas. Only for project works of the Electricity department a special schedule of rates is prepared. As regards electrical works of the Electricity department, no schedule of rates is prepared but a list of current market rates for all line materials based on the latest competitive quotations received from firms is prepared and kept up to date and these rates are adopted for preparation of estimates.

(*b*) Yes.

*Hydro and thermal electric stations.*

136 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the number of hydro and thermal electrical stations; the number of units of electricity that were scheduled to be generated in the Five-Year Plan of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee for the period 1945–46 to 1949–50 and the new hydro and thermal electrical stations set up and the number of additional units of electricity that were generated and supplied to consumers during the said quinquennium by the State Government?

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*A.*—The particulars are given below :—

(i) Number of hydro and thermal electrical stations programmed to be set up in the Five-Year Plan of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee for 1945–46 to 1949–50 are :

(*a*) New stations—two (viz., Hagari thermal and Nellore thermal) ; and

(*b*) Extensions to existing stations—three (viz., Pykara, Papanasam and Vijayavada).

Hagari thermal scheme was later dropped when supply from Jog was made available for Ceded districts.

(ii) Number of units scheduled to be generated in the five-year period, if the schemes had commenced operation according to programme was 112 millions.

(iii) Number of new hydro and thermal stations set up during the five-year period—Nil.

(iv) Number of additional units generated during the five-year period—Nil.

*Road construction in the State.*

137 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state the mileage of road construction under National Highways, Provincial Highways, district roads and village roads scheduled by the Post-War Reconstruction Committee in the Five-Year Plan drawn up for the period 1945–46 to 1949–50; and the actual mileage of new road construction under the respective heads during the quinquennium?

*A.*—The programme for the development of road communications drawn up in the old Five-Year Plan covers the period 1947–48 to 1951–52. Information regarding the mileage of roads scheduled for construction in the Five-Year Plan and that actually constructed is furnished in the statement below :—

| Class of road. | Mileage proposed in the Five-Year Plan. | Mileage constructed. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | |
| | M. | M. | F. |
| National Highways .. .. | 19 | 2 | 4 |
| * Provincial Highways including Major District Roads. | 538 | 272 | 5 |
| † Other District Roads .. .. | 3,275 | 2,196 | 1 |
| † Village Roads .. .. .. | 6,788 | | |

* Separate figures for Provincial Highways and Major District Roads are not available.

† Separate figures for other district roads and village roads are not available.

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### *Industries under the Five-Year Plan of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee.*

138 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the names of industries that were scheduled for being started, the number of industrial units proposed for being set up as per the Five-Year Plan of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee for the period 1945–46 to 1949–50 and the names of industries and the number of industrial units actually started and functioning in the said quinquennium by the State Government?

A.—I. The names of industries scheduled for being started and the number of units proposed to be set up as per the Five-Year Plan of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee are as follows :—

(1) *Cottage Industries.*—Porcelain and semi-porcelain service centres for supply of standardized body and glaze and other materials :—Three units in Malabar, Visakhapatnam and Tiruchirappalli districts were proposed under the scheme.

(2) *Cottage Industries.*—Service centres for the supply of standard body and glaze and other materials for manufacture of stoneware and reckingham wares :—Three units were proposed under the scheme one each in Kurnool, South Arcot and Tirunelveli districts.

(3) Development of the ceramic industry as a small-scale industry (Glass Bangle Industry) :—The scheme envisaged the development of glass bangle and bead industry as a rural industry on efficient and up-to-date lines in Madras City.

(4) Manufacture of special quality hand-made paper :—The scheme envisaged four hand-made paper units at Vijayavada in Krishna district, at Gazulapalle in Kurnool district, at Bugga in Cuddapah district and another at some other convenient centre.

(5) Manufacture of fibre and pressed boards :—Three units were proposed for location where wattle bark as waste product was available from tanneries in abundance, such as Tiruchirappalli or Salem, Crompet and Elluru.

II. *The names of industries and number of units actually started*—

(1) The Development of Ceramic Industry as a small-scale industry (Glass Bangle Industry).

Centres were opened for the training of workers in the manufacture of glass bangles and beads by up-to-date methods at Kalahasti in Chittoor district and Kasaragod in South Kanara district. These are functioning.

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(2) Manufacture of special quality hand-made paper.

The three units established for manufacture of special quality hand-made paper at Vijayavada, Gazulapalle and Bugga were not successful economically and were closed down and the scheme was dropped.

*Post-War Reconstruction Committee.*

139 Q.—Sri K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a Post-War Reconstruction Committee was constituted to work out amounts to be allotted for various purposes in the second Five-Year Plan of the State from 1950–51 to 1954–55;

(*b*) the targets of expenditure under various heads of Post-War Reconstruction fixed for the period 1950–51 to 1954–55 and the amounts spent under the respective heads of Post-War Reconstruction in 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53 up to 31st December 1952; and

(*c*) in view of the All-India Five-Year Plan recently approved by the Union Parliament, is it proposed to scrap the plans in (*a*) and replace them by new ones?

*A.*—(*a*) *to* (*c*) No Post-War Reconstruction Committee was constituted to work out figures for the second Five-Year Plan. In 1944, a Post-War Reconstruction Committee was formed to advise the Government generally on post-war planning and based on the recommendations of the Committee, a Five-Year Plan of Post-War Reconstruction and Development Schemes was drawn up by the Government for the period 1947–48 to 1951–52. Subsequently the Planning Commission, which was set up by the Government of India in 1950 wanted this Government to prepare a Five-Year Plan for the period from 1951–52 to 1955–56. The Plan for 1951–56 was drawn up by the Government in consultation with the Heads of Departments. This plan superseded the previous plan. The targets of expenditure under the various heads for the 5 years and expenditure for 1951–52 are given in the Appendix II to the Detailed Budget Estimates for 1953–54. The details of actual expenditure incurred from 1st April to 31st December 1952 are not yet available.

*Government Discretionary Grants.*

140 Q.—Sri K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the purposes for which discretionary grants are given by the Director of Harijan Welfare, the rules governing those grants, and the details for the expenditure on this account for 1950–51; 1951–52 and 1952–53; and

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(b) whether any such discretionary grants are placed at the disposal of heads of departments other than His Excellency the Governor, District Collectors and Director of Harijan Welfare and if so, who they are and the amount entrusted to each of them for 1950–51; 1951–52 and 1952–53?

*A.*—(a) Discretionary grants are given by the Director of Harijan Welfare for the following purposes :—

(1) to assist societies, institutions or individuals in educating members of the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department or improving their social and economic conditions;

(2) for payment of contributions to newspapers, periodicals and other publications intended for and actually engaged in educating the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department;

(3) to encourage athletic associations among members of the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department, and the provision of games requisites for them; and

(4) to help members of the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department who are in distress on account of a fire, flood, cyclone, epidemic or other similar sudden calamity.

The rules governing these grants are that—

(i) the grants should not be made for supplementing the grants paid by the Education Department in respect of aided elementary schools; and

(ii) the annual aggregate expenditure on the payment of these grants shall not exceed Rs. 3,000.

The expenditure incurred by the Director of Harijan Welfare is—

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| 1950–51 ... ... ... ... | 3,001 |
| 1951–52 ... ... ... ... | 2,771 |
| 1952–53 (to end of December 1952 only) ... ... ... ... | 2,127 |

Separate allotments are made to the Director of Harijan Welfare for sanction of grants, towards expenditure on ameliorative measures for Backward Classes also. The expenditure incurred by the Director of Harijan Welfare on this account is—

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| 1949–50 ... ... ... ... | 2,990 |
| 1950–51 ... ... ... ... | 325 |
| 1951–52 ... ... ... ... | 300 |
| 1952–53 ... ... ... ... | 500 |

(b) Discretionary grants are also generally placed at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department and the Director of Fisheries.

The amount entrusted to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department is in connexion with the management of the habitual offenders settlements. The expenditure is incurred for payment of rewards to settlers for good conduct and to bright pupils in settlement schools and for providing sanitation, amusements to children, etc. The amount entrusted to the Director of Fisheries is intended to enable him to provide for unusual expenditure that may be urgently necessary in connexion with pearl fishery operations, such as payment of rewards to informants regarding concealed pearls, rewards for deeds of special merit during diving operations, contributions to poor divers subjected to special losses, compensation for accidental damages to boats, etc

A sum of Rs. 1,200 was placed at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector-General, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department for each of the years 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53. No amount was placed at the disposal of the Director of Fisheries for 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53.

*Government grants to private institutions.*

141 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of the institutions to which grants are made under the head "37-S—Miscellaneous—A (i) (8)—Other Grants (including grant to the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore)";

(*b*) the amount paid each year to each of these institutions from 1946–47 to 1952–53; and

(*c*) the purposes for which these grants are ear-marked in each case and the conditions attached to them in each case?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement[a] is placed on the table of the House.

(*c*) Grants in almost all the cases are based on the merits of each case and no conditions as such are attached to the drawal of the grants which are sanctioned in the interest of advancement of various activities in the field of education.

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[a] **Printed as Appendix VI on pages 1050–1051 infra.**

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*Remission of revenue.*

142 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the special reasons that led to the grant of total remission aggregating to—

(*a*) Rs. 12·20 lakhs, Rs. 16·20 lakhs, Rs. 10·16 lakhs and Rs. 18·05 lakhs, respectively, in faslis 1357, 1358, 1359 and 1360, in North Arcot district;

(*b*) Rs. 15·22 lakhs, Rs. 17·36 lakhs, Rs. 12·51 lakhs and Rs. 13·39 lakhs, respectively, in faslis 1357, 1358, 1359 and 1360, respectively, in South Arcot district; and

(*c*) Rs. 8·05 lakhs, Rs. 9·32 lakhs, Rs. 9·00 lakhs and Rs. 8·48 lakhs, respectively, in faslis 1357, 1358, 1359 and 1360 in Chingleput district,

when the total remission on the aggregate in all the Rayalaseema districts taken together amounted only to Rs. 7·79 lakhs, Rs. 13·50 lakhs, Rs. 3·75 lakhs and Rs. 11·70 lakhs in faslis 1357, 1358, 1359 and 1360, respectively?

*A.*—The main reasons for the grant of large amounts as remissions in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot for faslis 1357 to 1360 were the following :—

(1) The demands in these three districts were greater than those in the Rayalaseema districts and, therefore, the remissions granted in the latter districts will not compare favourably with those granted in the former; and

(2) these three districts were affected in their entirety while only *parts* of Rayalaseema were affected during these faslis. Further the production was nearly normal in the case of the Rayalaseema districts during 1947–50 and below normal from 1950–51 while it was below normal in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot during the faslis in question.

*Vellore District Inferior Government Subordinates' Association.*

143 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have received a copy of the resolutions of the III Conference of the Nellore District Inferior Government Subordinates' Association held on the 21st September 1952 at Nellore; and if so, what action was taken on the resolutions dealing with—

(*a*) increase of the house rent allowance;

(*b*) enhancement of the daily allowance while on tour; and

(*c*) sanction of Duffadars for Tahsildars?

*A.*—Copy of the resolutions has not been received by the Government. The other questions do not arise.

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*Fourth Conference of the Madras State Government Inferior Subordinates Association.*

144 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have received a copy of the resolutions of the IV Annual Conference of the Madras State Government Inferior Subordinates' Association held on the 19th October 1952 at Madras; and if so, what action was taken on the resolutions dealing with—

(*a*) increase of pay and dearness allowance of attenders;
(*b*) leave facilities of inferior subordinates;
(*c*) confirmation of peons who have put in five years' service;
(*d*) promotion of peons as attenders and lower division clerks; and
(*e*) provision of housing for inferior Government subordinates?

*A.*—A copy of the resolutions of the IV Annual Conference of the Madras Inferior Subordinates' Association was received by the Government and considered. The action taken on the resolutions is indicated below under each of the items mentioned in the question.

(*a*) & (*b*) The requests for increase in the scale of pay and rate of dearness allowance of attenders and for liberalization of leave facilities of inferior (now last grade) subordinates contained in the resolutions will involve considerable extra cost to the Government and will also have repercussions in respect of other classes of low-paid employees. In view of the present financial position, the Government decided that it would not be possible to grant the requests.

(*c*) Under the existing orders, temporary posts are made permanent after they have been in existence for more than five years continuously if they are required for the normal work of the Department. Peons can, therefore, be confirmed even now after five years' service if their work is satisfactory. The Government accordingly decided that no action was necessary on this request.

(*d*) There is provision even in the existing rules for appointment of peons as attenders and attenders as clerks by transfer, provided that they possess the prescribed qualification. The Government considered that it would not be desirable to exempt peons generally from possessing the prescribed qualifications for promotion as attenders or clerks as such a course would impair the efficiency of the services considerably. In deserving cases, the relevant rules are relaxed and peons are promoted as attenders even if they do not possess the prescribed qualifications.

(*e*) The request is under consideration in the Public Works Department.

A reply on the above lines has been sent to the Association.

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*Appointment of Sub-Inspectors in the Prohibition Department.*

145 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state with reference to the answer to unstarred question No. 85 (G. 41), dated 2nd December 1952—

(*a*) the number of vacancies in the Sub-Inspector's cadre in 1951–52 and 1952–53 that had to be filled by promotion of clerks in the Prohibition department;

(*b*) the number of clerks who were recommended for being promoted as Sub-Inspectors in those vacancies by the Board of Revenue; and

(*c*) the reasons that led to the reduction in the number of clerks promoted to executive line as Sub-Inspectors in 1951–52 and 1952–53?

*A.*—(*a*) *to* (*c*) No clerk was appointed as Sub-Inspector during the period 1951–52 and 1952–53 except one Sri M. Appukuttan Nair, whose appointment as Sub-Inspector was approved by Government. The reason for non-appointment of clerks as Sub-Inspectors is as follows :—

In 1950 it was provisionally ordered by Government that no clerk or Superintendent from the office of the Board of Revenue (Excise) should be appointed as Sub-Inspector or Assistant Inspector. Then after examining the question in 1951, it was ordered that further recruitment of clerks as Sub-Inspectors might be made subject to the condition that prior approval of Government should be obtained whenever a clerk was to be appointed as Sub-Inspector. The Board of Revenue (Excise) has now recommended the names of 32 clerks for appointment as Sub-Inspectors. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

*Discretionary grants.*

146 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the objects, purposes and need for the creation of ' Discretionary grants ' with His Excellency the Governor and District Collectors and the rules regulating the expenditure of discretionary grants;

(*b*) whether the expenditure under these heads is subject to audit;

(*c*) the districtwar total expenditure in each district under Discretionary grants in the years 1949–50, 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53 up to the 31st December 1952; and

(*d*) the details of expenditure yearwar under ' Discretionary grant ' with the Governor during the years 1949–50, 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53 up to 31st December 1952?

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*A.*—(*a*) *Discretionary grants by the Governor.*—These are petty grants and charitable donations to local institutions of a public or quasi-public character and individuals that deserve assistance from public funds. The expenditure may not be of a recurring nature and subscriptions of a purely private nature should not be paid from the allotment for discretionary grants.

*Discretionary grants by Collectors.*—The objects on which Collectors may make discretionary grants and the restrictions subject to which the payments may be made are laid down in Article 213 (ii) of the Madras Financial Code, Volume I, which is extracted in Annexure I to this answer.[a]

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) & (*d*) The information is furnished in Annexure II to this answer.

*Meetings of Police Officers and Legislators.*

147 *Q.*—Sri K. Krishna Rao: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state with reference to the acceptance of the suggestion and issue of orders about secret meetings between Police Officers and Legislators alluded to on 23rd March 1950 by the then Finance Minister (vide page 511, Volume II of Legislative Assembly Proceedings)—

(*a*) whether such secret meetings are held periodically in any or all districts; if so, the names of the districts where they are held; the dates when they were held between 1st April and 31st December 1952 and the questions discussed at such meetings and decisions taken; and

(*b*) whether sitting fee and travelling allowances are paid to legislators for attendance at meetings in (i) the rates of sitting fee and travelling allowance and (ii) the total amounts paid in 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53 up to 31st December 1952?

*A.*—(*a*) Orders were issued in April 1950 for the holding of monthly meetings of the Collector, District Superintendent of Police and local Legislators in the Krishna, Guntur, East and West Godavari districts in the first instance, and later in the Kurnool district also. The idea was that at these conferences, the general law and order situation in the district and questions arising therefrom could be discussed.

These monthly conferences were, however, discontinued in the first half of 1951 when fear of violent Communist trouble subsided.

(*b*) Legislators attending these monthly conferences were permitted to draw travelling allowance at the rates laid down by Government for non-official members of Second-class Committees. No information is available

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[a] **Printed as Appendix VII on pages 1052–1055 infra.**

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about the total amounts paid in 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53 up to 31st December 1952 and Government do not consider it worthwhile collecting the information.

*Drainage works in municipalities.*

148 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the names of municipalities at present without drainage works in which—

(a) the investigation is not complete;

(b) the investigation is complete, but the estimates have not been sanctioned;

(c) the estimates have been sanctioned but the works have not been commenced; and

(d) the works are in progress;

together with the year in which the first investigation was completed in each case?

A.—A statement [a] is placed on the table of the House.

*Grants for water-supply and drainage works.*

149 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the total grants made to local bodies for water-supply and drainage works in 1950–51 and 1951–52 year-war;

(b) the names of the local bodies to whom grants have been made and the amount granted in each case; and

(c) the works actually begun and the stage at which water-supply and drainage works for which grants have been given stand?

A.—(a) to (c) A statement [b] is placed on the table of the House.

*Nursing homes for tuberculosis patients.*

150 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the names of the nursing homes in populated areas in the towns in the State, catering to Tuberculosis patients, run by private Medical Practitioners for which licences have been granted in 1951–52 and 1952–53 under G.O. No. 474, P.H., dated 9th February 1942?

A.—A list is furnished below :—

**Coimbatore.**

| | | Beds. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dr. R. S. Rao and Dr. M. R. Pai, Sri Ramakrishna Nursing Home, Ponnarangam Road, Coimbatore. | 10 |

[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 1055–1056 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix IX on pages 1056–1062 infra.

| | Beds. |
|---|---|
| 2 Dr. Miss Radhakanna, Ponnurangam (Dr. Miss Radhakannan, Families Hospital Road, Coimbatore). | 10 |
| 3 Dr. S. V. Subramaniyam, 7/88, Srinivaspuram, Coimbatore. | 5 |
| 4 Dr. S. G. Rajaratnam, Kattoor, Coimbatore. | 4 |
| 5 Rev. Mother Superior, Immaculate Conception Convent, Coimbatore. | 60 |
| 6 Dr. N. Jagannatham, Jail Road, Coimbatore. | 15 for tuberculosis. |
| 7 Dr. Sangaliappan, Cross Cut Road, Coimbatore. | 32 |
| 8 Dr. A. G. Leelakrishnan, 6/25, Gandhipuram, Coimbatore. | 9 |
| 9 Dr. K. E. Eapen and Dr. Mrs. Eapen, 15/205, Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore. | 12 |

10 Nursing Home run by Dr. K. S. Thirumurthi, Tiruppur, Licensed during 1951–52.

*N.B.*—Of the total beds in each nursing home referred to above beds for Typhoid and Tuberculosis will be allotted as and when patients are admitted.

*Mangalore (South Kanara).*

"Bharat Polyclinic and Nursing Home" run by Dr. M. Umesh Rao, Mangalore, licence renewed during 1951–52. The Clinic was closed on 31st March 1952.

*Special Armed Police Units.*

151 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state with reference to the legal, constitutional and other points raised by Sri T. K. T. N. R. Tatachari on 10th March 1948 reported on page 591 of Volume X of the Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly—

(*a*) whether rules have been framed defining the scope, functions and purpose of the Special Armed Police including the Malabar Special Police, and if so will the Government place a copy of such rules on the table of the House;

(*b*) whether the State Government have addressed the Union Government to bear the entire expenditure of the Special Armed Units including the Malabar Special Police incurred on

(i) salaries and allowances,

(ii) buildings to house these units, and

(iii) weapons and ammunition supplied to these units;

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(*c*) if so, whether the Union Government have agreed to bear the cost, and if so, from which date and for what items; and

(*d*) whether rules and regulations have been framed regarding, (1) recruitment, (2) conditions of service, (3) remuneration and allowances and (4) duties of the Special Armed Unit and the Malabar Special Police and if so, will the Government furnish the House with a copy of such rules and regulations?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The answer is in the negative.

(*c*) Does not arise.

(*d*) No rules have been framed defining the duties of the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police men but they are meant generally to assist the normal police in the maintenance of law and order. The method of recruitment, conditions of service, pay and allowances, etc., of the Malabar Special Police personnel are governed by the special rules for that force at pages 333 to 348 of the Madras Services Manual, Volume III, which is a printed publication and a copy of which is available in the Library of the Madras Legislature.

A copy[a] of the *ad hoc* rules issued in respect of the Special Armed Police is placed on the table of the House.

*Feeding charges of Armed Police Units.*

152 *Q.*—Sri K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Armed Police Units are provided with meals, coffee and tiffin at Government cost when they are engaged in active operations;

(*b*) if so, the cost per diem incurred

(i) in the case of an officer; and

(ii) in the case of a person other than officer; and

(*c*) the total cost of feeding Special Armed Police Units and the Malabar Special Police from 1st January to 31st December 1952?

*A.*—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The rates of feeding charges are as follows :—

(i)

| | If deputed for duty in Madras City. | | | If deputed for duty to mufassal stations outside Malabar in the case of Malabar Special Police and outside head-quarters in the case of Special Armed Police Units. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | A. | | RS. | A. | |
| Subedars .. | 2 | 12 | per head per day. | 2 | 4 | per head per day. |
| Jamedars .. | 2 | 8 | Do. | 2 | 0 | Do. |

[a] Printed as Appendix X on page 1062 infra.

(ii) Rs. 20 per head per mensem if deputed for duty in Madras City and Rs. 18 per head per mensem if deputed for duty to mufassal stations outside Malabar in the case of Malabar Special Police and outside headquarters in the case of Special Armed Police Units.

(*c*) The total cost of feeding Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police for the period from 1st January to 31st December 1952 is as follows :—

| | RS. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Special Armed Police ... ... ... | 7,27,383 | 14 | 6 |
| Malabar Special Police ... ... | 1,04,464 | 5 | 3 |

*Reorganisation of the Special Armed Police Units.*

153 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the strength of the Special Armed Police has been reduced since 17th July 1952 ; and

(*b*) if so, the number of units so reduced and the monthly savings effected thereby?

*A.*—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) Sixteen active companies and one Headquarter Company of the Special Armed Police were abolished, resulting in the reorganization of four Special Armed Police Units into three. The monthly saving consequent on the abolition of the 17 companies is rupees 2,09,318–7–0.

*Lignite deposits in South Arcot.*

154 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state at what stage stands at present—

(i) utilizing large blocks of power;

(ii) obtaining valuable by-products;

(iii) obtaining various chemicals from the lignite deposits in South Arcot district alluded to in answers to question No. 216, dated 17th April 1951, in the Legislative Council (vide page 1049 of Volume IV of the Council Proceedings)?

*A.*—Bulk samples of lignite have been taken from a shaft of 175 feet deep. The Government have decided to work an Experimental Quarrying Scheme for determining the engineering feasibility and the economic desirability of open cut mining of the lignite deposits of South Arcot district with the aid of machinery lent by the Government of India. Small scale laboratory tests on the samples of lignite have revealed the possibility

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of its utilization for generation of power and manufacture of various chemicals and by-products. Large scale experiments have to be conducted to confirm the results already obtained and further work will be carried out shortly after the excavation of lignite from the pilot quarry.

*Iron and steel plant in the State.*

155 *Q*.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the stage at which the question of the Government setting up an Iron and Steel Plant in this State with the ores available at Salem and Sandur alluded to in answer to question No. 216, dated 17th April 1951 in the Legislative Council (vide page 1049 of Volume IV of the Council Proceedings) stands at present?

*A*.—The matter is still under the consideration of the Government. Samples of Salem iron ores and South Arcot lignite have been sent to the United States Bureau of Mines and Messrs. Lurgi Company of Germany for plant scale tests and report on the economic feasibility of an iron and steel industry in this State and their reports are awaited.

*Teachers' Association meetings.*

156 *Q*.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the attendance at the Central classes for elementary school teachers is compulsory;

(*b*) if these Central classes are held on non-working days, are the teachers paid overtime allowance for attendance on such non-working days; and

(*c*) whether any penalties are imposed on teachers who do not attend Central classes and, if so, the nature and scale of such penalties?

*A*.—(*a*) The attendance of the teachers at the Central classes otherwise known as Teachers' Association meetings is compulsory.

(*b*) The meeting is held once a month. That day is treated as a working day for the schools. Hence the question of payment of overtime allowance does not arise.

(*c*) Absence of a teacher from the Teachers' Association meeting shall be debited to his casual leave account or if there is no casual leave to the teacher's credit, to the leave admissible to him under the ordinary leave rules. In case, there is no leave to the credit of the teacher, grant will not be assessed for the teacher unless specially exempted for satisfactory reasons.

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*Calyx drills available with the Industries department.*

157 Q.—Sri K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the purposes for which and the days for which in each case of the four Calyx drills alluded to on page 43, paragraph 12 of the Administration Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year ending 31st March 1951 were used from October 1949 to October 1952;

(b) after the date up to which information was furnished in answer to unstarred question No. 10 (b), dated 31st July 1952, whether any of the four Calyx drills available with the Industries department was used for putting down bore holes in any of the three places mentioned in the answer to prospect coal in the Godavari Valley ; and

(c) when the report suggesting test drilling for coal alluded to on page 6 of the Administration Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year ending 31st March 1951 was received by the Government, and what action was taken by the Government for test drilling for coal in the localities suggested?

A.—(a) Details are given in the annexure [a].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The report was received in November 1951. The Government have examined the report and have decided to take up the work of test drilling of coal in the Godavari Valley in 1954.

*Cholera cases in the rural areas of Nellore district.*

158 Q.—Sri K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons in rural areas of Nellore and Kovur taluks of Nellore district who were affected by cholera and the number of cases which ended fatally in 1951–52 and 1952–53 (so far); and

(b) the number of ambulance vans attached to the Government Headquarters Hospital, Nellore, and how many persons affected by cholera were conveyed from the rural areas of Nellore and Kovur taluks to the Headquarters Hospital for treatment in 1951–52 and 1952–53 (so far)?

A.—(a) The number of attacks and deaths from cholera in Nellore and Kovur taluks during the years 1951–52 and 1952–53 (up to week ending 21st March 1953) are given below :—

| Taluk. | Year. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1951–52. | | 1952–53. | |
| | Attacks. | Deaths. | Attacks. | Deaths. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Nellore .. . .. | 141 | 103 | 114 | 61 |
| Kovur . .. | 68 | 45 | 169 | 112 |

[a] Printed as Appendix XI on pages 1063–1064 infra.

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(*b*) No ambulance vans were attached to the Government Headquarters Hospital, Nellore, and no cholera cases from Nellore and Kovur taluks were conveyed by Ambulance vans to the said hospital.

*Expenditure on the Government Headquarters Hospitals.*

159 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount spent by the Government during the two quinquenniums ending 1947 and 1952 on

(i) construction of additional wards for in-patients in various Government District Headquarters Hospitals in the State;

(ii) construction of additional buildings for X-ray Blood-banks; operation theatres and out-patient waiting rooms in the various Government District Headquarters Hospitals in the State including cost of works in progress; and

(*b*) the amount spent under items enumerated in (*a*) (i) and (*a*) (ii) of the Nellore District Headquarters Hospital during the two quinquenniums ending 1947 and 1952 including cost of works in progress, if any?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement[a] is placed on the table of the House.

*Distribution of the Telugu Journal 'Padipantalu'.*

160 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many copies of each issue of 'Padipantalu', a Telugu magazine published by the Agricultural department, are printed;

(*b*) out of the number in (*a*) how many are (i) issued to subscribers; (ii) issued as complimentary copies; (iii) sold by retail sale and (iv) left unsold; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that ryots who ask for seeds, manure and pumpsets from Agricultural department are forced to purchase copies of 'Padipantalu' if their applications for seeds, etc., are to be considered?

*A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The number of copies printed of each issue of the journal 'Padipantalu' varies according to the demand from time to time. A statement[b] showing the total number of copies printed, issued to subscribers, issued as complimentary copies and for reference to departmental staff and sold by sales agents during the period of one year from January to December 1952 is attached. The Director of Agriculture has reported

[a] Printed as Appendix XII on pages 1065–1066 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix XIII on page 1067 infra.

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that the copies left unsold including the copies returned by sales agents is ' nil ' and this is being verified.

(c) No such compulsion is used.

*Purchase of seed paddy in Nellore district.*

161 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to unstarred question No. 108 (966), dated 8th December 1952, the rate in rupees, annas and pies per maund or per ton at which seed paddy of different varieties was acquired or purchased from ryots of Nellore district in fasli 1361 by the Agricultural department; and

(b) the rate in rupees, annas and pies per maund or per ton at which seed paddy acquired or purchased in (a) was sold to ryots of Nellore district in fasli 1362?

*A.*—(a) & (b) During fasli 1361, seed paddy of I sort (B.C.P. 1, B.C.P. 2, G.E.B. 24 and Co. 25 varieties) were purchased at Rs. 12–12–8 and that of II sort (MTU. 9, MTU. 15 and MTU. 16 varieties) at Rs. 11–11–10 per maund of 82-2/7 lb., inclusive of the seed-farm premium. They were sold at the following rates during fasli 1362 :—

*Rate per maund of 82-2/7 lb.*

| | | RS. | A. | P. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I Sort ... | ... | 18 | 13 | 4 | (Up to 29th August 1952). |
| | | 20 | 9 | 8 | (From 29th August 1952). |
| II Sort ... | ... | 19 | 6 | 10 | (From 5th January 1953). |

*Shortages under the State Trading Schemes.*

162 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state in the matter of capital outlay on schemes of State Trading as per the final accounts given in "Appropriation Accounts, 1949–50 and Audit Report, 1951 "—

(a) the explanation for shortages in closing stock in each case;

(b) the cost price of the several items of shortages for various years;

(c) the reason for delay in the regularization of shortages; and

(d) the action taken in the matter of each item of shortages in the case of the following (references to the Appropriation Accounts, 1949–50 and Audit Report, 1951) :—

1 Page 445 foot-note (3)—Rice;

2 Page 446 foot-note (4)—Wheat and Wheat products;

3 Page 447 foot-note (4)—Other grains;

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4 Page 448 foot-note (4)—Government depot for rice;
5 Page 450 foot-note (4)—Dehydrated potatoes and sweet-potatoes;
6 Page 457 foot-note (3)—Paddy and other seeds;
7 Page 458 foot-note (4)—Manures (other than chemical manures);
8 Page 459 foot-notes (3 and 4)—Iron and Steel for agricultural implements; and
9 Page 460 foot-note (4)—Chemical Fertilizers?

*A.*—(*a*) The shortages in the closing stock as exhibited in the *pro forma* Accounts of the State Trading Schemes comprise the following :—

(i) Shortages in rail transit;

(ii) Other types of transit losses;

(iii) Shortages due to long storage; and

(iv) Stocks in transit not brought to credit in the account at the time of closing. (This is not a real shortage.)

(*b*) The particulars required are given in the appended statement[a].

(*c*) In respect of shortages under rail transit (which constitute a large part of the total shortages) claims are preferred with the Railways. The settlement of the claims and the payment of compensation by the Railways take a long time due to the procedure observed by the Railways. Only when the claims are finally rejected by the Railways, the question of the responsibility of the officials concerned has to be examined with special reference to the reasons given by the Railways for the rejection of the claims. Wherever necessary, proposals have to be submitted for the write-off of the shortages to the concerned authorities. All this involves correspondence by the Board of Revenue with all the district officers, consignors, consignees, Reception Officers at Ports, etc., and the delay involved is inevitable.

(*d*) The shortages due to natural causes such as dryage, long storage, etc., are written off from the accounts by the competent authorities, after thorough investigation. When responsibility for shortages can be fixed on the officers, necessary recoveries are ordered from their pay after following the procedure prescribed for such recoveries. The Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) and the Director of Agriculture have issued strict instructions to the Collectors and other subordinates as to the importance of the prompt settlement of such shortages. Periodical reports showing the

[a] Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 1068–1070 infra.

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progress of the settlement of unaccounted items are prescribed, and by a review of these reports, officers are pulled up, wherever any slackness is detected. The progress since made in the regularization of the shortages shown in the Appropriation Accounts, 1949–50 is indicated in column (5) of the appended statement.

*Overtime remuneration in connexion with the revision of electoral rolls.*

163 *Q.*—Sri K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) with reference to answer to unstarred question No. 53 (964) (*c*) on 25th November 1952, what rate of overtime remuneration is payable to—

(i) employees of Central Government Departments;

(ii) employees of all State Government Departments; and

(iii) employees of municipalities and local boards who are entrusted with the work of enumeration in connexion with the revision of electoral rolls in certain selected areas, in out of office hours; and

(*b*) what are the total amounts paid as overtime remuneration for the purpose mentioned in (*a*) in 1952–53 so far, to the various categories of employees detailed in (*a*)?

*A.*—(*a*) There is no distinction between employees of the Central Government, employees of the State Government and the employees of the local bodies in the matter of payment of remuneration or allowances to them for work done as enumerators and supervisors in connexion with the revision of electoral rolls. The remuneration and allowances paid are as follows :—

(1) The enumerators are paid remuneration or honorarium for bringing up to date the National Registers of Citizens and for preparing the lists of additions, corrections and deletions to the electoral rolls with reference to the number of households in respect of which the work was done and on the following basis, viz. :—

(*a*) *In non-municipal areas other than the suburbs of Madras City.*—Rs. 5 for local areas in which the number of households is below 250 and Rs. 10 for local areas in which the number of households is 250 or above. "Local area" means a village or panchayat or township or cantonment or municipality.

(*b*) *In mufassal municipalities and suburbs of Madras City.*—Rs. 20 for every 350 households (proportionate amounts for fractions of 350 households).

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[The total amount of remuneration for each local area is fixed on the basis in (*a*) and (*b*) above and then divided among the enumerators in the proportion of the number of households allotted to each, subject to the condition that no enumerator should get less than Rs. 5.]

(*c*) *In Madras City.*—The remuneration is paid at the rate of Rs. 20 for every 300 households and proportionate amounts for fractions of 300 households.

(2) The enumerators and supervisors are also paid the following allowances which are only compensatory allowances, viz. :—

(*a*) in the City, enumerators and supervisors who are allotted their enumeration areas far away from their places of residence are paid out of pocket expenses at a flat rate of rupee one per day.

(*b*) A daily allowance of Rs. 2 is paid to the enumerators and supervisors in the mufassal on such days when they had to travel more than 5 miles from their headquarters on enumeration and supervision work.

(*c*) Travelling and other allowances as ordinarily admissible for all journeys made by them for over 5 miles beyond their jurisdiction for such purposes as attending instruction classes at taluk headquarters or for returning the National Registers, etc., to the Tahsildars.

(*d*) In unavoidable cases where the supervisor is required to work beyond his jurisdiction, travelling allowance as admissible to an officer of his grade under the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules is paid to him.

(*b*) The collection of the information required will involve much time and labour as a very large number of officers have to be addressed; the time and labour involved will not be commensurate with the results.

### *Gandikota Project.*

164 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the investigation of the Gandikota Project was taken up by the State Government;

(*b*) when the levels were taken and plans completed;

(*c*) the estimated cost of the Project;

(*d*) the ayacut that is expected to be served by this project and of this the portion that lies in Nellore district and the portion that lies in Cuddapah district;

(e) why this project was recommended to the Planning Commission and not taken up straightway by the State Government and when the project was referred to the Planning Commission; and

(f) the principles followed by the State Government in referring projects to the Union Government or their commissions in New Delhi, instead of the State Government themselves proceeding with the sanction and construction of the projects on their own initiative and responsibility?

A.—(a) & (b) The investigation of the scheme was started in December 1943 and the preparation of plans and estimates was completed by the end of December 1950.

(c) 8·16 crores.

(d) 150,000 acres partly wet and party dry in the Cuddapah district only.

(e) & (f) The resources of the State are not adequate to take up costly projects without the assistance of the Government of India. In order that a scheme may be eligible for assistance from the Central Government it should first be included in the Five-Year Plan of the Planning Commission. Further the Government of India have issued instructions that their approval should be obtained by State Governments before sanctioning any project costing over rupees one crore. The Gandikota Project which is estimated to cost Rs. 8·16 crores requires the prior approval of the Government of India for execution. The project was proposed in the supplementary proposals of the State Government in August 1951 for inclusion in the Five-Year Plan of the Planning Commission.

*Capital expenditure during the quinquennium ending 31st March 1952.*

165 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether and if so how much of the revenue of the State whether current or past has been spent on capital expenditure by the Government of Madras during the quinquennium ending 31st March 1952; and

(b) whether the State Government have made specific representations to the Union Government: (i) to provide grants to meet capital expenditure of the State out of the capital resources of the Union Government; and (ii) to allow the State Government to float loans in the open market to meet capital expenditure?

A.—(a) Although the revenues of the State are not generally utilized for expenditure on schemes of a capital nature, expenditure on small irrigation and industrial development works are met from revenues. Besides, the net outlay on State Trading Schemes initially

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recorded in the Capital account, was transferred to the Revenue Account during the years 1947–48 and 1948–49. The following statement shows in one view the capital expenditure met from revenues for the quinquennium ending with 31st March 1952—

| Year. | Irrigation works. | Industrial development. | State trading schemes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| | LAKHS. RS. | LAKHS. RS. | LAKHS. RS. |
| 1947–48 .. .. .. | 2·60 | 0·02 | — 16·04 |
| 1948–49 .. .. .. | 4·07 | 0·06 | 203·63 |
| 1949–50 .. .. .. | 5·80 | 0·32 | .. |
| 1950–51 .. .. .. | 3·29 | 0·25 | .. |
| 1951–52 .. .. .. | 0·61 | 0·39 | . |
| Total .. | 16·37 | 1·04 | 187·59 |

(b) (i) The State Government have made representations to the Union Government asking them to render financial assistance in the shape of *loans*, for meeting the capital expenditure of the State. Particulars of the loans taken from the Union Government for financing capital expenditure since 1947–48 are given on pages 34-35 of the Budget Speech for 1953–54.

(ii) This Government have power under Article 293 of the Constitution of India to borrow from the public for the purpose of meeting capital expenditure, subject to the approval of the Union Government. Open market loans have accordingly been raised year to year—*see* page 33 of the Budget Speech for 1953–54.

*Village Production Councils.*

166 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the constitution, aims and objects of the Village Production Councils, and the names of the districts in which they are already formed and the number of councils so far formed?

*A.*—A statement [a] is laid on the table of the House.

*Vital statistics in municipal towns.*

167 *Q.*—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the names of the three municipal towns, and the three districts that occupy the first three ranks in returning high death rates in their respective areas in the State of Madras for 1950–51 and 1951–52 and the respective death rates;

[a] Printed as Appendix XV on pages 1070–1071 supra.

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(*b*) the names of the three municipal towns and the three districts that occupy top ranks in returning high mortality under (i) enteric fever, (ii) respiratory diseases, (iii) cholera and (iv) smallpox in the State of Madras for 1950–51 and 1951–52 and the respective rates of mortality;

(*c*) the names of the three municipal towns and the three districts that occupy top rank in returning high (i) infantile mortality and (ii) maternal mortality for 1950–51 and 1951–52 and the respective rates of mortality; and

(*d*) the steps taken in each case in (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) to reduce mortality figures?

*A.*—The information required is furnished in the appended statement[a] for the calendar years 1950 and 1951, as Vital Statistics of this State are prepared for calendar years.

**[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]**

## II.—PRIVILEGE MOTION *RE* CERTAIN REMARKS OF THE CHIEF MINISTER OF MYSORE *RE* A RESOLUTION OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

9.40 a.m. MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri T. Viswanatham has given notice of a privilege motion. It reads as follows :—

'I move that the following remarks of the Chief Minister of Mysore on the proceedings of this House made by him in the Mysore Council on 20th July 1953 and reported in the *Hindu*, dated 21st July 1953, page 8, constitute a breach of privilege and contempt of this House and that therefore this matter be referred to a Committee of Privileges and appropriate action be taken on their report :—

" The decision taken by the Madras Assembly was not a real test or final opinion of the Madras Assembly . . . In the view of the speaker the resolution adopted by the Madras Assembly by a snap vote carried no weight or sanction with either the Government of India or the Government of Mysore." '

Before I call Mr. Viswanatham to explain, I must tell the House that the Members of the Assembly and the Council enjoy certain privileges and have freedom of speech. Mr. Viswanatham has brought in a privilege motion because a speech was made, not outside the Council, but inside the Mysore Council. The Members here have got freedom of speech. I want to know from Mr. Viswanatham how he can reconcile both."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Perhaps hon. Members of this House have privileges which Members of other Houses have not got."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, the gist of the offence is this. The Hon. Chief Minister of Mysore State made a statement on the floor of the Legislative Council and this House has been brought into contempt by his saying that the vote does not

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[a] Printed as Appendix XVI on pages 1071–1073 supra.

represent the view of the House. Whether he says in the Council or whether he says on a public platform or in the All-India Congress Committee . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The speech on a public platform is different from the speech in the Council. There is a vast difference between the two."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Does a reply from one Member to another Member in this House amount to a contempt, one against another? There is freedom of speech enjoyed in this House. That House in Mysore is equally entitled to that freedom."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Mysore Council and the Mysore Chief Minister are perfectly entitled to say that my view is wrong. But it is altogether a different thing for them to say that the vote does not represent the view of this House, and it is bringing this House into absolute contempt. If you say, for example, that the Mysore Council is different and therefore the Mysore Chief Minister is at liberty to say what he pleases, shall I ask whether we are at liberty to bring into contempt the House of Commons because we have privileges here?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" What action can they take?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The matter will be taken up through the Embassy."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Here is a Speaker to control the speeches. What action will the House of Commons take against us? Same is the case in regard to our Parliament."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Parliament cannot take action. But if the Parliament of one country tries to cast aspersions on the Parliament of another country, the matter will be taken up through well known channels, e.g., the Embassies and the fact that it is spoken on the floor of a Legislature does not mitigate the offence; it may only affect the action to be taken."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Suppose this has happened outside the Council?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" In the United Provinces, there was such a case. The only difficulty there was that because the gentleman was outside its territorial jurisdiction, the writ could not be enforced. But actually there was contempt of the House and the House had every right to proceed against him."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Mysore Chief Minister has referred to the ' snap vote '."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I request you to refer to the first sentence that the vote does not represent the view of this House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yesterday there was a debate and the Leader of the Opposition did not press for a vote. Mr. V. R. Nagarajan wanted to move a censure motion ; of course he did not move it. Suppose the House accepted the censure motion and the Chief Minister says that it is only a snap vote and he won't resign. Is it a contempt of this House ? "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Referring to the first sentence, please read the second sentence that the resolution adopted by a snap vote does not represent the real view of the House. I submit, Sir, he has brought this House into contempt."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Suppose now on the floor of this House, I say that that vote was taken when most of the Members were not present and so it did not really represent the views of the whole of this Assembly, there is no aspersion cast on the Assembly or on any Member of this House. The word ' snap vote ' is a phrase which is ordinarily used to indicate a vote taken suddenly without notice whatsoever. There is nothing unparliamentary about it. The Chief Minister of Mysore is entitled to hold certain views and ventilate them. I do not think we should take notice of what the Mysore Chief Minister said in his own Assembly and discuss it here."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I think, Sir, the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam is not quite right when he says he can cast a reflection on the vote taken the other day. It is an offence even under our own rules. One can say whether it is right or wrong or whether it is in the public interest or not. But one cannot pass a reflection on the House. Sir, you are the custodian of the rights and privileges of this House. If you feel that there is no case and if others also feel that there is no case, why should I bother ? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, we all know that that resolution to which the Chief Minister of Mysore has referred has been voted upon in this House after full consideration by the House. Usually a snap vote . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" What is a ' snap vote ' ? "

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" ' Snap vote ' is a vote taken suddenly when Members do not know when voting will take place and when the House suddenly decides upon a division. Certainly that particular motion can be said to be not representing the opinion of all the Members of the House. Now, Sir, the resolution under reference was not passed by a snap vote. It was passed after mature consideration and the Chief Minister of Mysore must have known as an experienced parliamentarian that it was not a snap vote. He should not have made that statement and cast a reflection on this House. I hope you will come forward to say that the Chief Minister of another State had no business to say whether it represents the view of this House or not. We have

passed that resolution after mature consideration. If the resolution has been passed by a snap vote, of course I have a right and he has a right."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let not the hon. Member go into the merits of the subject."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" As the opinion of this House has been very badly criticised by the Chief Minister of Mysore State, I think it is a contempt of this House. Therefore it is right we express that he had no business to cast a reflection on the decision of this House."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" We would like to know, Mr. Speaker, what the term 'snap vote' means according to May's Parliamentary Practice." 9-50 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will give the definition not from 'May's' but from 'Hansard's Digest'—

'*Snap Division.*—A sudden and, by most Members, unexpected division generally engineered by the Opposition in the hope of catching the Government unawares and defeating it thereby.'

'*Snap vote:*—The phrase "snap vote" is not a term of Parliamentary procedure and has no special technical significance. It is an expression in common use, perhaps most frequently in journalists' reports, for a sudden or unexpected vote, a vote not envisaged by the "whip" for the day, perhaps even a vote on a trivial point, carefully engineered to trap a government who had not expected that it would be necessary to have their supporters available at that particular moment.'

" I wish to know whether the Hon. Chief Minister has got to say anything on this matter."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I only rise to request Sri Viswanatham not to press his motion."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I just say a few words. I did not particularly refer to one or two more sentences wherein it is stated that the Hon. Chief Minister of this State was charged with partisan attitude and things like that. I did not particularly refer to that. The Chief Minister of Mysore may condemn me or any particular person. That may not be a breach of privilege. But to say that 'that the vote of the House on a particular amendment was a snap vote and that it did not reflect the full opinion of the House', I submit, Sir, with all seriousness, certainly amounts to a grave breach of privilege of the House as a whole, viewed in the light of Parliamentary conventions and etiquette.

" Mr. Speaker, my argument is made all the more strong by your quotation, Sir. (Cheers.) You have been good enough to observe that a 'snap vote' is one that is envisaged by the Opposition, not only envisaged, but carefully engineered also to trap the Government at a time when they had not expected a division. Therefore, Sir, the observation of the Chief Minister of Mysore is made all the more grave. Of course, Sir, the Chief

Minister of Mysore is at liberty to speak against me, or any person in particular or against the Chief Minister of Madras also in *person*. We can also do so. I do admit that the Mysore Legislators enjoy the same privileges as we do here. But what has the Chief Minister of Mysore done? He categorically said that the 'snap vote of *this* House (when the fact was that this House had already given its verdict) did *not* represent the full view of the House.' That is why I say, Sir, that the prestige of *this House*, as a whole, has been affected and that the observation of the Mysore Chief Minister certainly amounts to a breach of privilege of the House. Under any interpretation of Parliamentary procedure, such a remark does constitute a breach of privilege of this House. I do hope, Mr. Speaker, that you would agree with me. I do hope that you will refer the same to the Committee of Privileges."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that this is a matter affecting the privilege of the House, as Mr. Viswanatham so eloquently put it. I would only request Sri Viswanatham to withdraw his motion and not press it."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I only wanted to show to the House that the remark of the Mysore Chief Minister amounted to a breach of privilege of this House. I have of course, no objection, to take the advice of Sri Subramaniam that we shall not talk of what the Mysore Chief Minister has said any more provided the discussion that has already taken place serves the purpose for which my motion was moved. His remarks and my motion may therefore be treated as *non est*."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I think this is the first time a motion of this kind has been brought before this House. In the history of this Legislature this is the first time that we have a motion like this before us. Only yesterday I had to exercise my casting vote. That was also the first time the Speaker of this House had to exercise his casting vote.

" Coming to the present motion, I am inclined to think that the members of the Mysore Legislature have got the same freedom of speech as we, Members of this House, have, nothing more and nothing less. All enjoy the same privileges that have been given to us with regard to 'freedom of speech' under our Constitution I shall read the relevant portion from May's Parliamentary Practice. It says :

**' The absolute privilege of statements made in debate is no longer contested but it may be observed that the privilege which formerly protected members against action by the Crown now serves largely as protection against prosecution by individuals or corporate bodies. Subject to the rules of order in debate, a member may state whatever he thinks fit in debate, however offensive it may be to the feelings, or injurious to the character, of individuals ; and he is protected by his privilege from any action for libel, as well as from any other question or molestation.'**

Again it is said—

'Speech and action in Parliament may thus be said to be unquestioned and free. But this freedom from external influence or interference does not involve any unrestrained licence of speech within the walls of the House.' "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" But the speech of the Hon. Chief Minister of Mysore though it is not directed against any individual Member here, certainly is a reflection upon the whole House. That is why I say it amounts to a breach of privilege of the House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It includes a corporate body also. That is what I have read. I am now going to give my ruling.

" I rule that no *prima facie* case has been made out."

### III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

#### REMOVAL OF CIVIL SUPPLIES LORRIES, ETC., FROM VIJAYAVADA.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The other day the hon. Member Sri Yellamanda Reddi gave notice of an adjournment motion. Sri M. Hanumantha Rao also has given notice of an adjournment motion. I would like to know whether the Leader of the House has got anything to say on this."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, an allegation has been made in one of the resolutions that some lorries from the Vijayavada fleet had been taken away and that too because the place is in Andhra territory. It is an absolutely baseless statement. As a matter of fact the fleet in the Andhra area has been strengthened to a certain extent. Sir, these allegations have been made not only because of a misconception of facts but because certain posts there had been abolished.

" I do request of hon. Members to verify the facts before they move adjournment motions. Let them not bring in baseless issues on the floor of the House. If they have to elicit some information let them put short-notice questions and get answers or get the facts in consultation with me. After ascertaining facts, let them move their motions."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" No, Sir. This incident has already been reported in some of the newspapers and the Government have not till now contradicted it."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Is it 'Andhra Prabha' or 'Patrika'?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" Some Telugu newspapers."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Both 'Andhra Prabha' and 'Andhra Patrika', Sir."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The practice in Parliament is whenever an hon. Member brings an adjournment motion and the Hon. Minister concerned denies the fact of the concerned subject, the hon. Member concerned should withdraw his motion. May I know what the hon. Member wants to do? "

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" In view of the fact that the Hon. Minister has denied my allegations, I withdraw my motion."

### IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

#### MOTION UNDER RULE 24 OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Under rule 24 of the Assembly Rules, I move—

> ' *That rule 24 of the Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government business and continue the discussion on the Andhra State Bill on Thursday, the 23rd July 1953.*'

" Sir, in fact we had hoped that this discussion on the Andhra State Bill would have come to an end yesterday or even day-before-yesterday. But it had to continue, because hon. Members had moved, numerous amendments. Otherwise we could have allotted 23rd instant as a non-official day."

10 a.m. SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" When we are discussing the lorry affair, if we come to another subject, then I cannot have an opportunity to have my say, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We have already passed on to the next subject."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I want to say something by way of explanation, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The motion has been withdrawn already."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" He has missed the lorry! Sir." (Laughter.)

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH—" I have not missed the lorry. Mr. Vinayakam has missed the lorry! "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member come to my room and I will explain the procedure. The hon. Member should resume his seat."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Since I am not allowed to have my say, Sir, I walk out."

The hon. Member walked out.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, last week itself when some hon. Members asked for the conversion of the non-official day into an official day, I very reluctantly agreed to it and at that time it was stated that the Andhra State Bill had got to be passed,

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I do agree that the Andhra State Bill has to be passed. But, I believe, Sir, that nothing is lost if we have a non-official day to-morrow and take up the discussion of the Andhra Bill day-after-tomorrow. After all, we have come to the financial provisions. One day's discussion or two days' discussion will be enough and we shall certainly finish the Bill by the end of this week and therefore we may continue the non-official business."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am sorry, Sir, that the hon. Leader of the Opposition is taking this attitude. As soon as the Andhra State Bill is over, we can take up the non-official business, but we should not be interrupted in the middle of the proceedings with regard to the Andhra Bill. We are expected to send it by the 24th instant to Delhi. Even now we are a little bit late. To-day is 22nd. Therefore we should hurry it up and I request the hon. Leader of the Opposition to accommodate us a little more."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I would like to ask Mr. C. Subramaniam whether he can allot two days immediately after the Andhra State Bill is over."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Any request made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition will always have a favourable consideration at my hands." (Laughter.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Here a request has already been made. What is the fun of saying ' it will receive favourable consideration ' ? "

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is simply because we do not know the nature of the business and whether, as a matter of fact, we will require two days. I will take into consideration all that and in consultation with the Leader of the Opposition I will allot the requisite number of days."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That rule 24 of the Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government business and continue the discussion on the Andhra State Bill on Thursday, the 23rd July 1953.' "

The motion was put and carried.

### V.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

#### THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER :—" The agreement we reached yesterday was that clause 46 and the Seventh Schedule should be taken up at the end. We shall now take up clause 47."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" On a point of information, Sir. May I know when the discussion on the elementary education scheme will be taken up? "

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It was agreed that soon after the Andhra State Bill the adjournment motion can be taken up and it will be done accordingly."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The other day itself I had asked the Leader of the House whether he would allot a day for the discussion on the elementary education scheme. The subject matter of the adjournment motion is entirely different. It does not deal with the new education scheme."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The hon. Member was mentioning about the adjournment motion. With regard to the other request, there will be a complete day for discussion of the new elementary education scheme. I will consider and give my answer later."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, on a point of information, Sir. Before the actual discussion on the elementary education policy takes place or the adjournment motion is discussed, can we have a statement placed on the table of the House describing this new policy? Several questions are raised and nobody knows what it is exactly."

SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR :—" How long is this session likely to last? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It entirely depends upon how quickly hon. Members transact business."

SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR :—" The Hon. Leader of the House is anxious to send the Bill as early as possible to the Parliament. That is why I put the question. If we do not co-operate, are we to understand that the discussion on the Andhra State Bill is likely to last up to the 15th August? "

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" My estimate has gone completely wrong. I thought that the discussion would be over in four or five days. We are going on leisurely discussing the clauses. Clause 46 and the Seventh Schedule, which have been left over, have to be considered. Therefore, I am not in a position to give a correct estimate of the time."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" The suggestion made by the hon. Member Sri T. Viswanatham has not been answered. Will the Government be pleased to place a report on the table of the House about the new education scheme before it comes up for discussion? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the position is somewhat confusing. There is an adjournment motion. There is also a suggestion that we should have a general debate, so to say, on the subject. If the adjournment motion covers a large amount of ground, there may be no need for another general debate. But if the adjournment motion is not to be pressed, we may have the general debate and then we will have the papers

which are necessary. We will have to get the papers ready. But I can place all the orders issued by the Department. That will be made available in a kind of White Paper. But some time should be allowed for printing, if a number of copies are required. The whole thing may be left to me and I will keep the hon. Members informed about the scheme if a debate is to come. But if an adjournment motion is to come, it is not possible to do all that."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" One of the adjournment motions regarding the elementary education scheme is pending and I have given notice of it. Does the Hon. the Chief Minister assure us one day's debate so that we may not press for the discussion in the meantime? But if the Government cannot give any such assurance and there is a likelihood of their saying that there would be no time, we would like to discuss it even before the discussion of the Andhra State Bill comes to an end."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I am sorry, Sir, that the Hon. the Chief Minister tries to confuse this adjournment motion with the general debate. The adjournment motion deals with the specific failure of the Government to consult this House before introducing a fundamental change in the educational system. Therefore that is entirely different from a general debate. In fact, I have been pressing the Leader of the House to give us an opportunity to discuss the entire scheme. Therefore, I would suggest that these two matters should be treated separately."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is a question of allotting a day for a full discussion on the subject. Even the fact that we did not consult the House or even the Leader of the Opposition may be raised in that discussion. It is not necessary that the question should be raised by way of an adjournment motion in respect of a scheme which has already been introduced and which is in operation. No purpose will be served by discussing it by way of an adjournment motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If an opportunity is given for a full dress debate, the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the Tamil Nad Toilers' Party need not press it."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, Mr. Ramamurthi put forward the proposition that we should be precise about the scope of the adjournment motion. But in spite of every assurance that he may give, when we take up an adjournment motion of this kind the discussion on it is likely to be desultory and probably relevantly cover a very large amount of ground. If the only issue is why this House was not consulted, I can give the answer in two sentences. But the idea underlying the amendment is to get an opportunity for discussion, technically under the rules. I have no objection to keeping the two matters separate, but I think it cannot be done." 10-10 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I think the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the House can meet, chalk out an agreed programme and give it to me."

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SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—" Sir, we do not have full details about the new elementary education scheme. So I suggest that at least one typed copy of the details may be made available for reference by the Members."

*Clause* 47.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I move the following amendments :—

'122. *Sub-clause* (1) *should be amended so as to provide that, if the contract is for purposes unconnected with the Residuary State, but is partly for purposes connected with the Andhra State/Mysore State or both those States* and *for the purposes of a State other than the States of Andhra, Mysore and Madras, it shall be deemed to have been made in the exercise of the executive power of the Andhra State/Mysore State or of the Andhra State, respectively.*

'*An Additional sub-clause should be added to clause 47 of the Bill so as to provide that any sums of money received or payable in pursuance of this clause, by one of the three States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore under contracts not dealt with in sub-clause (3) and relating to more than one of these States, shall be apportioned between the States concerned in such manner as may be agreed upon between the States concerned, or in default of such agreement, as the President may, by order, direct.*' "

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" The second amendment has not been circulated."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is on that, the hon. Member raised a point of order the other day."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It was circulated on 20th July 1953.

" Clause 47 as it stands provides for inter-State contracts to which the existing Madras Government are a party. Even if a contract is not for purposes relating to the residuary Madras State but is only for purposes of either the Andhra State or the Mysore State or both the States, the Government of the residuary State will come into the picture. For instance, there is the Machkund Scheme in Orissa with which the residuary State will not have anything to do after separation. So, my first amendment provides that the Government of the State or States for whose purposes the contract relates shall be deemed to have entered into the contract.

" As regards my second amendment, a contract may relate to more than one State, and there is no provision for the apportionment of the rights and liabilities between the States concerned on the basis of the benefit derived by each State from the contract. So I want to insert a clause to provide for the apportionment of all rights and liabilities in respect of such contracts."

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* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, there is no doubt that the Government must be enabled to function in the normal manner up to the 1st of October even with regard to matters that might relate solely to the Andhra or Mysore State. I perfectly agree that the provision proposed in the second amendment is absolutely necessary. Even under the general law, contracts entered into by the composite Madras State for purposes solely relating to the Andhra State shall be deemed to be contracts entered into by the Andhra State. However, a specific provision has been inserted in the Bill. I want to take this occasion to point out that this provision should not be taken advantage of for entering into contracts involving large sums of money. I want the Government to proceed with the works for which provision has been made in the budget and which they are carrying on. I want an assurance from this Government that they will not enter into any large-scale contracts, for most of us are outside the confidence of this Government and we do not know what contracts are going to be entered into and for what purposes. The Government surely have got information, but we are at a disadvantage.

" It does not mean that we are suspicious. But at the same time, it is necessary that we must get an assurance from the Government that they will not enter into large-scale contracts which may, in the opinion of the Andhra Government, not be quite beneficial, but which may be necessary in the opinion of the present Cabinet. Therefore, all that I say is that no large-scale contracts or liabilities shall be undertaken just now in respect of matters which will solely be the concern of the future Andhra State." 10-20 a.m.

* SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Sir. I think the intention of the Government is to clarify clause 47 so as to provide that the liability of any contracts undertaken shall be the liability of the State for which these contracts were undertaken."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is not with reference to liability alone. Initially it shall be deemed to have been entered into by the States. In regard to the apportionment of the liability, the second amendment is to decide, after separation, which State should bear which liability."

* SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Even if the contracts have been entered into by the Madras Government, they shall be deemed to have been entered into by the Andhra State and the Mysore State. But in the amendment this is not clear."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" My amendment reads—

> 'Sub-clause (1) should be amended so as to provide that, if the contract . . the Andhra State, Mysore State or of the Andhra State, respectively.' "

* SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Sir, it is not about the State. But it is to be deemed that the contracts have

been entered into by the States. I have in mind the Machkund Project, and I do not know whether it will be correct to say here, ' to whichever State it relates ' instead of merely saying Andhra State."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Suppose it is a case of Mysore State alone. Neither the Andhra nor the Residuary State comes into the picture. In that case, it will go to Mysore. If we leave out clause 47 as it stands, we will find that except in cases where they are exclusively Andhra or exclusively Mysore, the Madras State will be deemed to have entered into that contract. This amendment is for the purpose of pointing out that where the Residuary State has nothing to do with the contract, the Andhra State and the Mysore State must deal with it. (After a pause.) I have not entered into the drafting portion of this clause. I am only suggesting an amendment to amend this clause. I am sure the draftsman in the Government of India will put it in the proper place and in the proper order.

" Sir, Mr. Viswanatham wanted an assurance from the Government that no large-scale commitments should be made in respect of contracts which solely related to Andhra, pending separation. I can assure the hon. Member that not only large-scale contracts but even small-scale contracts, if they are not urgent and essential, are postponed. It is the policy of this Government, unless it is absolutely essential for the purpose of carrying on any work which is in progress, not to enter into any liability which will be the liability of the Andhra State. So also in respect of the Residuary State, we try to postpone things as far as possible. I can very easily give this assurance to Mr. Viswanatham."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the Government amendments to the vote of the House. The question is—

' 122. Sub-clause (1) should be amended so as to provide that, if the contract is for purposes unconnected with the Residuary State, but is partly for purposes connected with the Andhra State/, Mysore State or both those States and for the purposes of a State other than the States of Andhra, Mysore and Madras, it shall be deemed to have been made in the exercise of the executive power of the Andhra State/Mysore State or of the Andhra State, respectively.

' An Additional sub-clause should be added to clause 47 of the Bill so as to provide that any sums of money received or payable in pursuance of this clause, by one of the three States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore under contracts not dealt with in sub-clause (3) and relating to more than one of these States, shall be apportioned between the States concerned in such manner as may be agreed upon between the States concerned, or in default of such agreement, as the President may, by order, direct.' "

The amendments were put and carried.

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*Clause 48.*

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I move both the amendments standing in my name, namely—

'125. *This clause should be amended so as to provide that, where the cause of action did not arise within the territory of the Residuary State, but arose partly within the Andhra State/Mysore State or partly within both those States* and *partly within a State other than the States of Andhra, Mysore and Madras, the liability shall be that of the Andhra State/Mysore State, or of the Andhra State, respectively.*

'125-A. *This clause as amplified with reference to the amendament already tabled by the Government may be numbered as sub-clause* (1) *and the following inserted as sub-clause* (2) :—

" (2) *This section shall have effect subject to the provisions relating to apportionment of liabilities contained in the Seventh Schedule.*" ' "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The amendment standing in my name relates to clause 46. It does not come under clause 48."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then it will be taken up later."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I oppose this clause and also the amendment. Contractual liability is totally different from other actionable wrong. The actionable wrongs may be the result of remissness of the present Government. Surely this Government cannot ask the future Andhra Government to take over the liability for the torts of this Government. If the wrong act is due to their own remissness, they should themselves bear the liability unless they are able to show that the future Andhra Government will have something to do with the joint liability. There can be no such thing as the division of liability in this matter. It is on account of the acts of commission and omission of the Madras Government the actionable wrong has arisen. Therefore this Government must bear the consequences of the actionable wrong of this Government. The Andhra Government would not be parties to the acts of commission and omission of this Government. The matter relating to contracts is quite different. The wrongs committed and other damages incurred by this Government should not be made the liability of the Andhra Government. I do not contemplate that others should be made liable for the actionable wrongs of this Government."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, even after the 1st October, there may be suits pending in Andhra. Suppose there is a suit pending in the Andhra area against the Government for damages. It will not be possible to contend that they are not answerable to the wrongs done by the previous Government? Whatever has been done, the future Andhra Government have a responsibility to take it over. An argument like the one advanced will not be accepted in a court of law. If any Government becomes liable, by means of a judgment of a court of law,

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for some damages, then the matter has to be examined and the liability fixed as between the two Governments. It is only for that purpose, this amendment is put here. Certain actions have been taken and certain actionable wrongs have become suable or have already been sued upon. In this case, it should be possible to scrutinize and find out the liability as between the two States. If Mr. Viswanatham should object to-day, I am afraid he is objecting to a good principle which will be helpful to the Andhra State also to a large extent. I would submit to him that there is nothing wrong in providing for this. After all, there may be certain suits pending. I do not know their number. But in the interests of both the States such a provision is necessary. It will not be possible to say 'I am not liable for the acts done previous to 1st October. That is why this provision is made here."

10-30 a.m. SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"It may apply to the liabilities already passed. Certainly we will bear them. But what about the other actionable wrongs?"

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"All the liabilities will not be effaced on the 1st of October in respect of pending suits and actionable wrongs. The hon. Member cannot go to a court and say that the State has been divided and that, therefore, the suit should be dismissed."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"The proposition about contracts refers only to cases where there was an agreement and there was a breach thereof. Supposing some land has been trespassed on and supposing there is no acquisition of land or some land has been injured by some work, all these things would come under this clause. Suppose somebody fell down from a ladder because the ladder was not good. In that case, of course, the Government of Andhra would write to this Government that they should not pay the damages but that this Government should pay them. That would be reasonable. But the question of a statutory provision as to who should be primarily responsible in the matter is decided by this. The merits may be gone into by the two Governments."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"The term 'actionable wrong' has a definite connotation so far as I have not forgotten my law, and it does not refer to the kind of thing which the Hon. the Chief Minister refers to."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Let me be instructed by the younger lawyer. Supposing there is trespass on land and occupation of land by works, it would be an actionable wrong."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"It is criminal trespass under the Criminal Procedure Code. Actionable wrong is different."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"In spite of his saying that he remembers what actionable wrongs are, I am afraid he

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wants to forget all wrongs and, therefore, he has forgotten actionable wrongs also. That apart, it is not going to injure the interests of the Andhra State. It is a necessary provision because there are some suits pending in the Andhra territory as well as here. Liability in respect of them as to which State will be primarily responsible has to be fixed by a statutory provision. With regard to the apportionment of liability, it should not be said simply because it is in the Andhra territory, that the Andhra State alone should be liable. That is why I have made the suggestion that it should be further subject to adjustments between the two States. In respect of a pending suit or actionable wrong, if the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham says that after 1st of October, nobody would be liable for it, it will be a wrong attitude. As the Hon. the Chief Minister pointed out, in respect of a certain liability, it may be that the Madras Government are primarily liable to pay the entire sum, or it may have to be shared between the three different States. For that also, I am making a provision in the amendment. So, the hon. Member should not object to this. He seems to smell something when there is nothing."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' 125. This clause should be amended so as to provide that, where the cause of action did not arise within the territory of the Residuary State, but arose partly within the Andhra State/Mysore State or partly within both those States and partly within a State other than the State of Andhra, Mysore and Madras, the liability shall be that of the Andhra State/Mysore State, or of the Andhra State, respectively.

' 125-A. This clause as amplified with reference to the amendment already tabled by the Government may be numbered as sub-clause (1) and the following inserted as sub-clause (2) :—

" (2) This section shall have effect subject to the provisions relating to apportionment of liabilities contained in the Seventh Schedule." ' "

The amendments were then put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Shall we now take up clause 49? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, clause 46 has not yet been passed . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We came to an agreement that we would take it up at the end."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, this clause has some connexion with clause 46 and the Seventh Schedule also. So, we may take this up later."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I have no objection, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then, we shall now take up clause 50."

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Clause 50.

* Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I move the following amendment which stands in my name :—

' 133. *This House recommends that provision be made in clause 50, that Laws or provisions in Laws relating to financial commitments or common financing or banking institutions of all classes passed by the Madras Legislature on and after 14th July 1953 or the rules thereunder shall not be applicable to the territories to be included in the Andhra State, until they are ratified or adapted by a meeting of the Andhra State Legislature after the State is formed.* '

" Sir, it is necessary that an adaptation order should be made. We have got clause 50 for extending the application of laws to the Andhra territory also. I have no objection so far as the laws which have been passed so far are concerned. But we began these partition proceedings and the legislation here on the 14th of this month. It may be that the Government would like to introduce certain laws which will involve the new State also along with the Residuary State in financial commitments. I submit that any law which involves the future Government in financial commitments or which relate to common financing or banking institutions like the Land Mortgage Bank should not be made applicable to the Andhra State area until it is ratified by the Andhra State Legislature. We don't say that the law itself should not be discussed here. Sitting here as Members of a common State Legislature, we shall try to see that the law is just and proper. Even if we take part in the passing of such laws, still I want that an exception should be made, so far as the Andhra territories are concerned, that their territorial application shall be confined only to the Residuary State until such laws are ratified by the future Andhra State Legislature. I say so because it may be that laws involving financing institutions like the Central Land Mortgage Bank are passed. We do not know what laws the Government have in their mind. They have not yet introduced all the Bills. Therefore, I deem it necessary that an exception should be made in that matter."

Sri C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, I second the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham. It is quite justified because, as far as voting is concerned on certain matters concerning Andhra, the Residuary State Members are remaining neutral. As the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham says, we do not know what type of Bills are going to be introduced in the next few days. It may be that they have an adverse effect on the new Andhra State. As such, either the Government should at present stop introducing any kind of legislation applying to the Madras State as a whole or the new Andhra State should not be bound by these legislations. There is every justification for the Andhra Members to accept this amendment."

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* Sri K. KRISHNA RAO :—"With regard to this amendment, I want a further clarification from the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham. The point is whether this Legislative Assembly can transact business for the whole of the State after we pass this Bill. After we pass this Bill, whatever we do will have to be confined to the Residuary State in which case the Andhra Members can get away. In fact, the Andhra Legislative Assembly can function straightway after we pass this Bill. I want the matter to be a bit cleared, because to-morrow we are going to pass the Entertainments Tax Bill. If we pass that Bill, will it apply to the Residuary State only and not to Andhra?

"There may be some other Bills like this. There is the Bill 10-40 a.m.
relating to extension of time for collecting sales tax. With regard to these Bills, what will be the position so far as the Andhra State is concerned in the period between 14th July 1953 and 1st October 1953? Am I to understand that the Andhra State should be deprived of these sources of income? It is not clear how it will work. Therefore, I would like hon. Member Sri Viswanatham to clarify the position and also tell us as to what will be the status of the Andhra Members of this Assembly after we pass this Andhra State Bill."

Mr. SPEAKER :—"We do not pass this Bill. We are only giving our views. **That is all.**"

* Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—"There is some confusion. I do not say that we should not pass any legislation. I do not say that legislation dealing with finance as such should not be passed. I would ask my friend Mr. Krishna Rao and the Members of the House to carefully see the wording of my amendment. I have used the phrase, 'financial commitment'. For instance, newspapers have published a report that the Government are going to introduce a Bill to the effect that while the Residuary State Bank will have the right to collect the loans advanced by it, the guarantee should be divided between the Andhra and the Residuary States. Why should the Andhra State bear the liability of the guarantee while the Residuary State have the right to collect the loans? These newspaper reports may be wrong or may be right. Certainly if the law allows a particular thing to be done, it can be done. What I say is this. If by chance for any administrative reasons it is considered necessary that we should ask the Andhra State to bear certain financial commitments, I submit that such laws as involve the future Andhra State in these commitments shall not come into operation until they are ratified by the future Andhra Assembly. My amendment does not refer to any other matter. I am also mindful as other hon. Members that legislation must proceed until September 30th. We would like to discuss all other Bills. I would even ask the Government to introduce as many Bills as they like. All those Bills, except those which involve the future Andhra Government in financial commitments shall be binding on the Andhra State. The Bills relating to entertainment tax and sales tax are entirely different. They relate to regular administrative and financial matters on the receipt side; it does not

amount to a commitment. They have all got money in them and there is no commitment in them. But in the case of the Central Land Mortgage Bank, the position is different. While the Residuary State will have the right to collect loans, the Andhra State is asked to bear the liability. I had in my mind only such instances where the future State is likely to be committed to a particular financial liability. I believe that with regard to this Bank, certain negotiations are going on between the Directors of the Bank, the Government and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and that they have not been able to come to an agreement so far. It is only to safeguard against such measures I have moved my amendment. Government need not stop all legislations now. We will not cease to be Members of this Assembly till 30th September. Till then, we will take part in all the discussions in the House."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I am not replying, but am only participating in the debate. I submit Mr. Viswanatham has taken up a very wrong attitude in this matter. Government have to go on; legislation has to go on, until 1st of October. Matters have to be discussed, debated and conclusions arrived at in the House if and when necessary. The Government will not undertake controversial matters which would wrongly commit the new State unnecessarily. If, however, any measure is necessary and if the new State has necessarily to be committed to a particular thing, it will be done with the co-operation of the Members belonging to the Andhra area. That is the way in which things have to be done generally. I am glad, hon. Member Sri Krishna Rao has taken up a very correct attitude in this case, as he has done on a previous occasion. I wanted as a matter of fact my Colleague Mr. Subramaniam to say exactly what Mr. Krishna Rao has said. He has made the position clear. We have clearly to understand the whole position. What does Mr. Viswanatham want? When we make laws, he says that we should have at the same time a parliamentary Bill to state that retrospectively those laws shall not be binding on the new State. That is the proposal which he is really making now. He wants that all laws previously passed even with the consent of the Legislature Members belonging to the Andhra area must be repudiated. That will be an extraordinarily wrong position for anybody to take. Mr. Viswanatham's anxiety may be quite genuine, but he should meet the situation in a different way and not by a statutory provision. At the time when such Bills or provisions as he refers to, come up for discussion in the House, he may point out that they are unreasonable measures and the House will certainly reject those proposals. But, a statutory provision laying down that certain measures shall not be binding or shall not apply to the new State should not be made. When any such Bills are introduced in this House, it is open to Mr. Viswanatham to point out that those measures should not be binding on the new State as they will involve the new State to certain financial commitments, and that those measures must apply only to the residuary State which should bear the financial commitment and so on. The Government will certainly take all these things into account. Even if and when unreasonable measures are

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brought forward, there are other means of rectifying the errors. But, we cannot so to say ask the Government to cease to function on the 14th July on the parallel of Mithakshara Law according to which as soon as a person gives a notice that he wishes to cease to be a member of a joint family, it will take effect from the date of notice. Mr. Viswanatham's amendment very much corresponds to that, viz., that 'on and from 14th July, we shall cease to function'. It would be neither right nor at all necessary to take such an attitude."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"I am glad the Hon. Chief Minister closely followed what Mr. Krishna Rao said, and has also commended him, but I am sorry he did not exactly follow what I said. I said only what the Chief Minister said. I never said that we shall cease to function. We shall continue to be legislators, we shall take part in the discussion in the Legislature in respect of the various Bills that may be brought forward here until 30th September. Till that time, we are prepared to sit here every day and pass legislative measures. The Hon. Chief Minister says that this is not the proper time to raise such matters and if any such legislation was introduced at a future date in the House, I must raise these objections. When we are considering the Andhra State Bill, this is the first occasion when we came to know that certain measures which are likely to involve the Andhra State in financial commitments are contemplated. That being the case, it is our duty to point out such newspaper reports which are not contradicted by the Government and express our opinion. It is in this context I wish to submit that it is absolutely necessary for me to bring this fact to the notice of this House. I know the Chief Minister will certainly be reasonable and will agree with me when I say that when such measures are introduced, we must have certain safeguards. There will be no difficulty in restricting territorial operation of certain Acts. There will be absolutely no legal difficulty also in doing this. It is said that this is a small point and can be raised when any such Bill is introduced here. By all means, I will raise this point on a subsequent occasion also. It is said that if my amendment was accepted, retrospective effect will have to be given by a Parliament Act and so there will be difficulty and all that. I am surprised at the horror expressed against retrospective effect, because, after the Congress assumed office, there were nothing but measures giving retrospective effect."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"I am sorry, hon. Member Sri Viswanatham has not really understood the position. It is not possible or good to provide a Government or Legislature with a law and powers to make a law and at the same time to ask the Parliament to say that those laws passed previously will not apply, and will be infructuous. It is not the way to deal with the subject. There are certain matters which relate to the Andhra State only and certain matters which relate to the prospective Residuary State of Madras. There are also certain matters which relate to both the States. If in view of the urgency any such matter comes up before the House and the House passes a Bill or

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a resolution on the matter after considering the merits, it should not be made infructuous. That is why I say that the amendment of Mr. Viswanatham is not correct."

10-50 a.m. * THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, Imaginary fears are more dangerous than real fears. That is proved by the arguments advanced by Mr. Viswanatham. Because of these imaginary fears, he even thinks that after 1st October 1953, when there will be a new Andhra State with its own Government, the residuary State will have jurisdiction over that area. He was saying that he read somewhere in some newspaper—I do not know which newspaper it is—that a Bill is going to be introduced authorizing this Government, that is the residuary Government, to collect their dues from the Andhra area after the formation of the new State. Sir, certainly after separation, this Government cannot operate as a Government as such in that area. It will cease to have any territorial jurisdiction over that place as a Government. It may be that as any other individual, the Government may have to go to the Court, sue and get a decree in certain matters. That is a different thing. If Mr. Viswanatham has got any fears that we would operate as Government there, it is quite unthinkable and it is not possible also.

" Mr. Viswanatham has evidently in mind the division of the banking institutions, the Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, the State Co-operative Bank and other institutions; they are going to be divided. Now they are operating under a special law, under the Co-operative Societies Act, and are covering the entire State. How they are to be divided is under the consideration of the Government, and it is possible to divide them and make them function as two separate institutions in the two states. We have given certain guarantees to these institutions. For example, the Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank has raised debentures to the tune of several crores of rupees and these debentures have been guaranteed by the present Madras Government. When the Andhra State is formed and the Land Mortgage Bank is also separated, the State Bank that will be formed there will be collecting dues in respect of loans due to the bank from that area with respect to the debentures raised. The Government as such have nothing to do with the collection of dues. It is the banks that have lent money and they have to realise the loans. In the case of failure on the part of banks to realise the dues and as a result unable to pay the debenture-holders, then only the guarantees of the Government come into operation. Therefore, the Government as such have nothing to do with the division of co-operative institutions. In respect of guarantees, of course the Government have to do something and certainly this is not the clause that should deal with it. We have passed over clause 49. If Mr. Viswanatham would go through the amendment suggested by Government in respect of clause 49, he will find that it deals with guarantees which the State Government have given in respect of the liabilities of the State as a whole. We have passed over these amendments so that it may be taken up later on because it concerns the division of assets and liabilities. I may tell

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Mr. Viswanatham that the present clause has nothing to do with guarantees. Then, Sir, suppose we pass a law which will be operating up to 30th September 1953. After that date, whether it is a law for the benefit of the Andhra State or to its detriment according to Mr. Viswanatham, it should not be operative till such time as the new Andhra State Legislature meets and enacts a new law. Do you want such a thing to happen? It is always open to the Andhra Legislative Assembly after the 1st October to change the laws in whatever manner they like. Certainly till such time, there must be some law operating in that area. If you say until the State Legislature ratifies the existing laws, there should be no law in respect of that area, it will be to the disadvantage of the Andhra area itself. Suppose we pass a law in respect of the co-operative institutions. If that Act cannot be effective until the new Legislature ratifies it, how will the new institutions function? Therefore, we consider that some law should be there and if the Andhra Government feel that it requires some changes, it is always open to that Legislature to make them when they meet. So, Sir, this amendment is not at all acceptable.

" For the last two days, Sir, I am finding that Mr. T. Viswanatham wants some sort of a vacuum to be created. Yesterday, he was pleading for a vacuum. To-day he pleads for another vacuum. I respectively submit it is not quite good and the clause as it stands is all right. The residuary State will have no jurisdiction whatsoever over the new State."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I do not want to reply to the vacuum business. I am not at all an ignorant man."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Imaginary fears have clouded your vision."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" He is not adding to his credit by saying so. The explanation given by the Leader of the House makes my fears real. They are not imaginary. The Government have some plans. Let them disclose them. In a way, I am not prepared to discuss the matter now because, this could be taken up along with clause 49 which we have passed over. It has really something to do with this amendment, as the Leader of the House said."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Clause 50 has nothing to do with your amendment. Clause 49 relates to guarantees given by the State Government in respect of the entire State. Clause 50 is about the territorial extension of laws which are applicable now to the entire State."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am sorry he has not understood me at all. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : ' How can I understand you ! ') You will understand me if you are reasonable. Originally, I based my opinion on certain newspaper reports. Now my fears are justified after hearing the Hon. the Finance Minister who says that the Government are considering the introduction of some Bill. We must have full knowledge of the Bill

which they want to introduce with regard to the continuance of certain laws. My head is full of things and is never a vacuum. The mistake is somewhere else.''

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, the Hon. Mr. Subramaniam has said that if something is passed here and if it is considered detrimental to the Andhra State, steps may be taken by them to rectify it. By this statement, he is strengthening our suspicions. What I really want is no legislation which will have a bad effect on the coming Andhra State should be taken up, when our minds are full with the Andhra Bill now. That is what we want. Just in the morning we had a discussion on snap votes and all that. Now, this Government will no doubt be interested only in the residuary State. There is no denying the fact. I shall be glad to be convinced that they are also interested in the future Andhra State. It has come to our notice that they have issued a number of circulars to the district authorities that only after the formation of Andhra State important matters should be taken up.

11 a.m. " Sir, it appears to some of us that they will go ahead with matters which are convenient to them and will not do so, if they are inconvenient. After all there are only two months more. Within this period, we do not know what piece of legislation is going to be brought in here. The hon. Mr. Viswanatham must have some information and that is why he is opposing this move. Now, if the piece of legislation is controversial, then it will find objection from our side. Let the Government use their discretion beforehand and not bring in such legislation, but bring in only legislation which is of general application, instead of telling us that if there is anything wrong and if we find that it will not be in the interests of the Andhra State then it can be nullified. That will not be possible. Let the Government use their discretion. Our minds are engaged at the moment with the Andhra Bill. I think with that object only Mr. Viwanatham has brought this amendment. I am also supporting it only with that thing in mind.''

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, though this amendment is given with the best of intentions, it is liable for misinterpretation and put to wrong use. Soon after the announcement of the formation of the Andhra State, many works have been stopped. The argument put forth by the Hon. Chief Minister is that 'I do not wish to load the forthcoming Andhra State with any financial commitments. Therefore, I have stopped all works.' A number of electrical works in Krishna and West Godavari districts have been stopped. I should like the Government to be very careful with regard to these cases. The very same reply is being given even to this day. Even with regard to wells, it has been said that only after the establishment of the Andhra State fresh allotments would come in and then only you can have wells. I should like to see whether we are exercising economies at the expense of the legitimate expenditure for good purposes that have to be undertaken

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in the Andhra State. Therefore, let us see that if really co-operative banks ought to have some kind of special provisions, by which they will not be adversely affecting borrowers in Andhra, let them be specific, instead of allowing the provision to be abused."

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, the position was made clear in a way by the Hon. the Chief Minister. But after the explanation of the Hon. Sri Subramaniam, the position is a bit confused. When such pieces of legislation come up, we can consider whether they can be made applicable . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Notices of new bills have already been received and they will be circulated to hon. Members. I think this is the last joint sitting. We may sit till the 27th. I do not think there is another sitting. The Bills will come up before the House by then."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, as for the information given by the Hon. Finance Minister, it seems the Government have certain proposals on the issue of land mortgage banks. It will be all the more dangerous to have legislative measures . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I have already stated that with regard to these guarantees, we have put them in clause 49. Let us not be imagining all sorts of things. It is not as if by any law passed by this legislature we can create any guarantee against the Andhra Government as such. If it is to be the Andhra Government's guarantee, either the Andhra Government should agree to it or in the partition Bill it should be provided for. Therefore, by no stretch of imagination it can be assumed that any Bill we pass will affect the Andhra State. It should be made in the parliament as part of the Partition Bill. So, let hon. Members have no imaginary fears that we are going to bring in legislation to throw a liability on the Andhra State."

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, these are the recommendations going before the Parliament. There is no use in simply referring to imaginary fears. Let us clear what the piece of legislation will be and in regard to that Mr. Viswanatham has raised a point particularly regarding land mortgage banks and to justify these fears, the Hon. Mr. Subramaniam has made his explanation. It has been made clear to us that the Government are contemplating, perhaps an executive order, to effect a change in the Land Mortgage Act and that is why fears are being expressed. I do not say that we should not pass any Bill applicable to the Andhra State. But I do not understand why the Hon. Finance Minister cannot give a definite assurance on the point raised by Mr. Viswanatham. If some such assurance is given, we can appreciate the position."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will put the amendment to the vote of the House."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I know the result, Sir. That is why we wanted a guarantee."

THE HON SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I really am unable to understand what sort of guarantee the hon. Viswanatham wants."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I have already stated my position . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I want to know what exactly is the assurance that is wanted from the Government. The hon. Member cannot ask me to give an assurance on a vague matter about which he himself is not definite. If it is any particular matter in regard to which assurance is sought, I am prepared to consider it. But anyway, we do not want to do any action which will in any way injure the Andhra State."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham is pressing his amendment. I have already allowed enough discussion."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—' Sir, I am pressing the amendment. But, what I want is, only if it involves any new financial commitments, we do not like that this House should pass any Bill by a majority. The Hon. Finance Minister himself says something about guarantees and liabilities in regard to co-operative societies. We want exactly what it is he is going to do. If he is able to give an assurance on behalf of the Government that any such legislation will not involve any fresh commitment to the Andhra State, I will agree. Or else, let the amendment be put to the vote of the House and let me be defeated."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, there is nothing more to add. As far as guarantees are concerned, we have made specific proposals in the amendment to clause 49. When that comes, and if there is anything wrong in the proposals, I am prepared to consider any alternative suggestion. When we come to clause 49, if any guarantee or assurance is required from this Government we will consider it then and if Mr. Viswanatham wants any alternative arrangement, we will consider."

11-10 a.m. MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' 133. This House recommends that provision be made in clause 50, that Laws or provisions in Laws relating to financial commitments or common financing or banking institutions of all classes passed by the Madras Legislature on and after 14th July 1953 or the rules thereunder shall not be applicable to the territories to be included in the Andhra State, until they are ratified or adapted by a meeting of the Andhra State Legislature after the State is formed.' "

The amendment was put and lost.

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*Clause* 51.

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, I move—

' 134 (i) For *the existing clause,* substitute *the following* :—

" *For the purpose of facilitating the application in relation to the State of Andhra, Madras or Mysore of any law made before the appointed day, the appropriate Government may before the* 1st *day of April* 1954, *place before the Legislatures of the States concerned respectively adaptations and modifications of the law, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as may be deemed necessary, and upon the enactment by the Legislatures of the States concerned on the basis of such proposals placed by the respective Governments, with the necessary modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Legislatures concerned, such law shall have effect, subject to the adaptations and modifications so made until altered, repealed, or amended by the Legislatures of the States concerned on any future date.*"

' (ii) *The explanation under the clause is to stand as it is.*'

Sir, my idea is that according to the clause as it is, there is power given to the Government to enact laws and I want that power should be exercised only by the Legislature of the Andhra. My amendment seeks only to see that the Government do not make laws and that the Andhra Legislature should make the laws on the basis of the proposals put in by the Government."

SRI G. BAPANAYYA :—" I second the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Sri K. Krishna Rao."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" This is only a provisional power given to the Government for adaptation of laws soon after 1st of October. For example, certain enactments applying to the whole of the Madras State will have to be adapted to apply to the whole of the Andhra State. Such adaptations are contemplated in this clause and not new laws or new principles. The adaptation of laws is a well known thing and it was done after the partition of Pakistan and India also. It is not as if we want to make new laws or completely change the existing laws. Because of the partition, certain laws will become inconsistent and they have to be adapted. There is the Supreme Court decision regarding the scope of adaptation also and the hon. Member Sri K. Krishna Rao need not have any apprehension that under this guise we will be making new laws or taking away the existing laws. The powers of Government are restricted, and under the guise of adaptation Government cannot enact new laws."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the wording of the clause is not so simple. It reads : ' . . . make such adaptations and modifications of the law, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as may be necessary or expedient, . . . .' "

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The hon. Member should have read the clause from the beginning, ' For the purpose of facilitating the application in relation to the State of Andhra, Madras or Mysore of any law made before the appointed day, We cannot make any modification without reference to the purpose and that is only for the purpose of facilitating the application of laws. The hon. Member may say that he does not want this clause. It is only for the purpose of facilitating the application of existing laws."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I am not pressing my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

*Clause* 52.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Speaker, I move—

' *This House recommends to the Parliament of India that clause* 52 *of the Andhra State Bill,* 1953, *be deleted.*'

I only wanted that the Government should suffer instead of enabling the courts to adapt the law."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" I second the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Sri P. Ramamurthi."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" There are hundreds of statutes and by some mistake one or two may be missed. Such statutes must be adapted and by this clause the courts are given the power to adapt them."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I am not pressing my amendment, Sir."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

*Clause* 53.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, I move—

' 136. Add *after the words* " *specify the authority, officer or person,*" *the following* " *but not an official post* ".' "

S K. RAMIAH CHOUDARY :—" I second the amendment."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, I move—

' 137 (*i*) Omit *the words* " *as may be mentioned in that notification and such law shall have effect accordingly.*'

' (*ii*) Insert *the following provisos* :—

" *Provided that it shall not be competent for the Governor to vest in any authority, officer or person who in normal conditions was not vested with such functions or such authority, and was not, in the usual course of Government, discharging such functions prior to the appointed day ;*

*Provided further that such notification shall not have the effect of amending, repealing, or modifying the operation of any law which was in force in the regions covered by the State of Andhra previous to the appointed day." ' "'*

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Sir, I second the amendment."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I only want to add' but not an official post ' after the words ' The Governor . . . may specify the authority, officer or person . . .' I need not say anything more, Sir."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" The clause as it is gives scope for a doubt. The clause reads : ' The Governor as respects the State of Andhra and the Rajpramukh as respects the transferred territory may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify the authority, officer or person who as from the appointed day shall be competent to exercise such functions exercisable under *any law* in force . . .' My point is that the officers who were previously exercising such functions, viz., a Collector exercising his functions, a Magistrate exercising his functions, etc., those officers only must be allowed to exercise the functions. For example, a Judge should not be invested with the powers of a Collector, to take an extreme case, the District Superintendent of Police should not be invested with the powers of a Magistrate or the District Collector should not be invested with the functions of the District Board. I want the clause to be clear. My amendment therefore says that such officers as were discharging their normal functions prior to the appointed day, should continue to exercise those functions. It should not be that what was done previously by one officer could be done by another officer. Another point is that it should not have the effect of the law, because in the clause it is said ' such law '. Is he to promulgate orders or is it law that he has to promulgate? That is rather doubtful by the use of the word ' law ' in the last sentence of the clause. I therefore request that my amendment may be accepted."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" In the existing laws, the authority to exercise certain functions is also mentioned. It is not known whether such offices will be continued in the new Andhra State because certain offices may be merged in other offices. For example, under the Public Health Act, the Director of Public Health is given the power to take action. But in the Andhra State, instead of a Director of Public Health, a common officer, viz., Director of Public Health and Medical Services known as Director of Medical Services may exercise the functions. For this purpose, the Governor in respect of the Andhra State and the Rajpramukh in respect of the Mysore State may specify the authority, officer or person who can exercise the functions. In order to remove the difficulty which might arise by combining two offices or by abolishing certain posts, the power to specify the authority, officer or person who can exercise the functions, is given to the Governor in respect

of Andhra and to the Rajpramukh in respect of Mysore. The amendment of Sri K. Krishna Rao, if accepted, will nullify all powers. I therefore submit that this amendment cannot be accepted.''

11-20 a.m. SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I expect the Hon. Finance Minister would say something on my amendment, Sir, by way of clarification. Then I may perhaps withdraw.''

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I have nothing to say on his amendment except to say that it has no meaning." (Laughter.)

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" In view of the Hon. Finance Minister not being able to understand my amendment, I am not pressing my amendment, Sir." (Laughter.)

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member Sri Krishna Rao pressing his amendment.''

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" No, Sir."

The amendment of Sri K. Krishna Rao was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—" There are no amendments or resolutions to clauses 54 and 55. I shall now pass on to clause 56.''

*Clause* 56.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of us have not studied clauses 54 and 55 which deal with legal provisions. I would request you, Sir, to give us a few minutes when we will acquaint ourselves with the relevant matters. Some of us are anxious to speak a few words in respect of clause 55. Of course I do admit there are no amendments. But nevertheless I would request you to give us some time, say, five minutes.''

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, in fact this Bill had been circulated to hon. Members a fortnight ago. If even by this time they had not studied the relevant clauses, we can't be wasting the precious time of the House. Already we have dragged on the discussion. I would therefore request you, Sir, to go on to the next clause leaving 54 and 55 as there are no amendments to them."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Always the Hon. Finance Minister is in a hurry, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, already yesterday we had disposed of a clause dealing with the High Court for Andhra and matters connected therewith. I do not know why this separate clause has come up."

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Sri K. VINAYAKAM :—" On a point of order, Sir. The other day when I wanted to move an amendment on a particular clause, I was not allowed to do so, because I had not given notice of the same previously. Now I find both Mr. Nagi Reddi, Venkateswarlu and others are practically given some time to *study* the clauses *now*, and move amendments later on (I suppose so). How can such a distinction be shown? In fact Mr. Nagi Reddi and Mr. Venkateswarlu were so vociferous on that day when I just began to move an amendment."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" How can I answer a hypothetical question? I do not know whether Mr. Nagi Reddi or others will move any amendment *now*."

Sri T. NAGI REDDI :—" Let me tell Mr. Vinayakam that we did not object to his moving any amendment. In fact we objected to it because he wanted to move an amendment at the time the voting was to take place. Because the voting was just to commence, we objected to that strongly. That is the reason and nothing more than that, Sir.

" As a matter of fact we are not moving any amendments to the present clause 54. We want the Government only to clarify certain points in clause 55, for instance, why they want to provide for additional parties in legal proceedings, etc."

* The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, clause 55 deals only with a technical matter. There is nothing substantial in this clause. I never thought that the Opposition would take any time of this House on a simple technical clause as this one. In fact the Law Ministry of the Government of India wanted to insert this technical provision only to simplify the procedure. This technical provision had been inserted only to minimise litigation on the question of partition itself. There is nothing more than that."

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Let me explain still further by giving an illustration, Sir. For instance take Bellary. Seven taluks of Bellary had been added on to Mysore and three to Andhra. The jurisdiction of the Courts in Bellary district, as it is now, may override this division. So in cases where suits are pending in the Courts in the transferred area but wherein the cause of action lies in the Andhra area, it is provided by this clause that the case shall be transferred to a Court which has got jurisdiction over the area wherein the cause of action to the suit had taken place and it had also been provided that the Chief Justice shall decide the exact Court to decide the suit."

* Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am sorry, Sir, the matter is not so simple as the Hon. Leader of the House thinks. It is not a simple matter concerning jurisdiction of Courts alone. I am sorry, Sir, that at the time of giving notice of amendments to the various clause, this particular clause has escaped my notice. I am

sorry for the remissness. This is the first time I hear in the history of civil jurisprudence, a court of law being empowered to bring in additional words or alter words in the provisions of law.

11-30 a.m. "In such matters of jurisdiction, the litigant public must be given perfect liberty to get a decision of the court and the opinion of the Chief Justice of the High Court at Madras as an individual should not be allowed to prevail."

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I would like to point out that the words used are 'the decision of the Chief Justice' and not 'the *opinion* of the Chief Justice'."

* Sri T. VISWANATHAM :—" If there is a doubt, the litigant will file a petition and the High Court will hear and decide as to where the jurisdiction lies. Administratively also, the Government amendment would not be fair. The Chief Justice may be doing it in pursuance of accepted decisions or he may be going a little out of the way but the parties must have the right of audience, must be heard in the presence of each other, and in the open Court. I wonder why for the first time a principle like this is being introduced. Therefore, on principles of jurisprudence, I object to the provision. The Courts have got the right to decide and will be the forum to decide. I submit, Sir, it is wrong to give the power to a single individual."

* The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am rather sorry that such a progressive minded member as Sri T. Viswanatham is pleading for the very old practice of continuous and unending litigation upon preliminary matters. What the Law Ministry in Delhi has tried to do here is to draft a provision by which procedure may be simplified and not complicated as a result of the partition. Here is a partition of the whole State and a number of partitions will follow that partition. Litigation will have to be partitioned. If that partition of litigation is to become itself a litigation it will be an unending series of waste of time and money for the subjects that have to be governed by the two Governments. The Law Ministry has tried to simplify matters in accordance with the modern principle that litigation should be reduced to the minimum."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" We shall pass on to clause 56."

### *Clause* 56.

Sri K. VARADACHARI :—" I move the following amendments :—

'138. *This House resolves that in sub-clause* (1) *for the words " for a period of two years ", the words " for a period of not less than ten years " shall be substituted.*

'139. *For the words " two years ", the words " five years " shall be substituted.*' "

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SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I am moving my two amendments, Sir :—

'141. (*i*) For *the words* " *two years* ", substitute *the words* " *at least five years* ".

'(*ii*) For *the words* " *the Jails and other institutions specified in Part I and Part II respectively of the Eighth Schedule . . . State of Andhra* " substitute *the words* " *the institutions specified in Part II of the Eighth Schedule* ", *and*

'142. *In sub-clause* (1) for *the words* " *two years* ", substitute " *twenty-five years* ".

'Delete *the words* " *the jails and* " *and* renumber *Part II as Part I and* insert *the paragraph* 16 *of the Annexure I of the Report of the Partition Committee for Formation of Andhra Province*, 1950, *as Part II*.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" With regard to amendment No. 143, the hon. Member Sri G. Yallamanda Reddi is not in his place. So we shall pass on to the next amendment."

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR :—" I am not moving my amendment."

* SRI K. VARADACHARI :—" Sir, in moving these amendments to clause 56, my only wish is to enhance the period during which the jails in the Madras State shall be available for the use of the prisoners of the Andhra State. The Bill provides for only 'two years.' It will not be possible for the new State to construct all the jails necessary to accommodate all prisoners and detenus within two years from the date on which the new State comes into being. Therefore I strongly plead that the Madras Government may consent to a period of either ten years or five years, which I have moved in my amendments. The minimum period of five years at least may be consented to. In this connection I also wish to make it clear that in the Andhra State we are not going to have prisons on the lines of the horrid types we find at present in the Madras State. We shall be having jails provided with all modern amenities to the convicts and therefore it will take some time and it will also involve huge expenditure for designing and constructing such beautiful jails in the new Andhra State. (Laughter.) Therefore, I submit that the Government may generously accept my amendment providing for a period of ten years or at least five years."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am speaking on Schedules VIII and IX. When the previous Partition Committee met in 1950, they made the following recommendations :—

'Special arrangements in respect of certain institutions in Madras City :—

(1) The provisions of this paragraph shall be in force for 25 years commencing on the appointed day and shall have effect with respect to such Government hospitals and educational institutions in Madras City as before the appointed day served the areas included in both the Provinces.

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(2) There shall be reserved for the Andhra Province either—

(*a*) the specific number of places reserved for residents in the Andhra Province immediately before the appointed day ; or

(*b*) if a specific number of places was not so reserved, a number of places as near as may be equal to the average number of places filled by residents in the Andhra Province during the three years immediately preceding the appointed day.

(3) The charge for admittance to the aforesaid institutions shall be the same for persons from both the Provinces. Provided that the excess of the recurring expenditure in any year over the receipts during that year in respect of each such institution shall be divided between the two Provinces in proportion to the number of persons admitted from each Province.

(4) If for any five consecutive years after the appointed day, the Andhra Province fails to fill any of the places so reserved the right of that Province to that place shall lapse.'

So, it is clear that the Committee recommended a period of 25 years in respect of the institutions in the Madras City. There are two things. One is about the jails and the second about the other institutions. My submission with regard to the jails is we won't like to be the guests of the Madras State for a long time. We will be having our own jails. When the Madras Government sent their prisoners to Amraoti Jail or some other jail in another Province, nobody knew about the health of the prisoners. If the Government were asked about it, they would simply say ' We do not know '. There are enough jails in the Andhra Province. There is a jail in Visakhapatnam. There is another jail in Rajahmundry and as Mr. Justice Wanchoo has suggested, the Visakhapatnam jail can be utilised to accommodate the women prisoners also. So there is no need for sending our prisoners to the jails in other Provinces. I know the practical difficulties. I have been a prisoner in a number of jails in two Provinces and I had been a victim of those difficulties. I am speaking all this not only from the administrative point of view but also from the prisoner's point of view. So I would like to *omit* the reference to ' jails ' in that clause. As Mr. Justice Wanchoo has suggested, there may be a Borstal School in Visakhapatnam or Nellore. In Nellore there is a jail and it can be converted into a district jail. In 1949–50 there was a jail at Masulipatnam and it can also be used. So far about the jails. As regards the medical institutions and Colleges, many Colleges were constructed out of joint assets.

11-40 a.m. " The Government have not at all introduced any Bill to amend the Andhra University Act."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The clause under discussion relates to jails and I do not know why he is bringing in the University."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" The Eighth and Ninth Schedules include not only jails but also other institutions like the Government College of Indigenous Medicine, Madras. From this the Hon. Finance Minister will understand the relevancy of my reference to the Andhra University Act. I am dealing not only with jails but also with other institutions. I want that the institutions in the Madras and Mysore States should be made available to the Government of Andhra for a period of twenty-five

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years as recommended in paragraph 16 of Annexure 1 of the Report of the Partition Committee for formation of Andhra Province, 1950.''

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—'' Sir, I am surprised that the very first clause in the Part relating to Administrative and Miscellaneous Provisions should relate to jails. It shows the type of State in which we are existing, and it looks as though administration begins with jails.''

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—'' It is the original clause of the Government of India.''

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—'' I do not know whether the Government of India's opinion reflects the opinion of this State Government also. The Government are very anxious to take up jails first and the rest of the administrative matters later.

'' We are very much surprised at the Government's anxiety to keep the jails in the residuary State and Mysore State open for the people of the Andhra State. I wish that the same anxiety is displayed in other respects also. Many of us have had the experience of living in jails far away from our homeland. I have lived in Tiruchirappalli, Vellore and Cuddalore jails.''

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—'' If the hon. Member is opposing the amendment, we are prepared to support him.''

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—'' The point here is that it is not generally good for one State to send its prisoners to another State, and there will arise quite a number of complications. The question of educational institutions, hospitals, etc., is entirely different.''

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—'' Jails also can be used as educational institutions.''

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—'' I quite realise that jails also can be used as educational institutions. I have seen Rajaji using the jail as an educational institution when he was in the Tiruchirappalli Jail.

'' I am glad that the Government have separated jails from public utility services like educational institutions and hospitals. Both Congressmen and Communists had been in jail and we had seen the anxiety of prisoners in jails far away from their homeland to be in jails nearer their homeland so that their relatives may be able to meet them often. From the administrative point of view also, I think the amendments should not be accepted. Their acceptance will only lead to further complications later on between the States, and we should not give scope for the development of such a situation because we want a friendly and brotherly neighbouring State.''

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—'' Sir, I request Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah to consider one hundred times before he presses his amendment. His amendment makes provision for keeping Andhra prisoners in the jails of the residuary Madras State for a period of twenty-five years. Two years itself is sufficiently bad.

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I do not want to make any disparaging remark about the future Government. But we do not know what the future jail laws are going to be in the Madras State or in the Andhra State. It is quite possible that the Andhra Government may pass some laws about the treatment of Andhra prisoners and ask the Madras jail officials to administer them in respect of Andhras in the Madras State. This is not practicable. Many of us have had experience of living in jails far away from our homeland. In 1940–41 prisoners from various provinces were sent to Deoli and we know what a tremendous amount of justifiable agitation there was. Even to-day we are agitating for the transfer of the prisoners in the Salem Jail to jails nearer their respective homeland.''

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—'' The Leader of the Opposition is trying to convince the already-convinced people.''

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—'' I am convincing Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah. We do want to have a bond of unity between the Andhra people and the Tamil people. But let us not have this criminal link for forging that bond of unity; there are lots of other ways by which we can cement the unity between the two peoples. Therefore I request Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah not to press his amendment.''

The amendments standing in the name of Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah, Nos. 141 and 142, were, by leave, withdrawn.

The amendments standing in the name of Sri K. Varadachari, Nos. 138 and 139, were put and lost.

*Clause 57.*

The following amendments were moved by the Members in whose names they were standing and duly seconded :—

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—

145. '' *This House recommends that provision be made to delete from clause 57 the words ' such facilities . . . by order of the President ' and for insertion of the following :—*

' (1) *All the facilities enjoyed by the people and the Government of Andhra as existed before the appointed day, for a period of 25 years commencing from the appointed day.*

(2) *There shall be reserved for Andhra either*

(a) *The specific number of places reserved for residents in Andhra immediately before the appointed day; or if a specific number of places was not so reserved, a number of places as near as may be equal to the average number of places filled by residents in Andhra during the three years preceding the appointed day.*

(3) *The charges to be made for admittance to the places aforesaid shall be calculated on a cost basis only, but no account being otherwise taken of Capital Expenditure before the appointed day;*

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*Provided that the charges made for admittance or service by the said institutions shall in no case exceed that made in respect of other persons resident outside Madras.' "*

SRI K. VARADACHARI—

146. " *This House resolves that in clause 57, after the words ' for such period ', the words and figures ' not being less than 10 years ' shall be substituted.*"

SRI M. R. APPA RAO—

148. " *In clause 57, line 5, for the words ' such facilities . . . President '*, substitute *the words ' the same facilities as were existing before the appointed day for ten years and on the same terms and conditions as were existing before the appointed day.' "*

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I think that Schedule 9 will have to be taken up along with this clause." 11-50 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is not necessary to take that up along with this clause. This clause relates to the period during which the facilities should be made available."

* SRI K. VARADACHARI :—" Sir, this clause makes a generous gesture in regard to facilities to be given to the Andhra State in respect of certain institutions which are described in the Ninth Schedule, Parts I and II. I am only saying that the period fixed in this clause is too insufficient and, therefore, I have asked for a period of 10 years. Among the institutions we find that there are institutions relating to educational matters and research subjects. The period fixed is too short for the purpose of carrying out the gesture contained in this clause. We must at least have a period of 10 years, if we really want to give effect to the intention behind this clause."

SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—" In the Ninth Schedule, the list provides only for 16 common institutions, while there are nearly 62 common institutions in the State. The next point is that the provision of the two year period is, to say the least, very short. I think that at least 10 years or 15 years should be provided. In the present state of the Andhra State finances, it will not be possible to build all these institutions within 15 years."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" I do not want to speak on my amendment, Sir."

SRI R. SIDDANA GOWD :—" Sir, I have given notice of certain amendments, and the amendments are as follows."

MR. SPEAKER :—" When the Ninth Schedule is taken up for discussion, the hon. Member can move his amendments."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, this is a very important clause, in my opinion, for the reason that the City of Madras has been excluded from the territories of the new Andhra State.

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It is a real difficulty, and that has been appreciated by the Government, by the previous Partition Committee, and by Mr. Justice Wanchoo. Similar situations arose when Orissa was formed into a new State and when Sind was formed into a separate State. In paragraph 16 of the Second Schedule to the Government of India (Constitution of Sind) Order, 1936, it has been provided as follows :—

**' 16. (1) The provisions of this paragraph shall, for the twenty-five years commencing on the appointed day, have effect with respect to Government hospitals and educational institutions in Bombay (including any therapeutic institutes borstal institutions and reformatory schools) which before the appointed day, served Sind as well as the rest of Bombay.'**

Sir, you will be pleased to see that though there are borstal institutions, reformatory schools also were included in the case of Sind and also in the case of Orissa. The reservation made is as follows :—

**' (2) There shall be reserved for Sind either—**

**(a) the specific number of places reserved for residents in Sind immediately before the appointed day ; or**

**(b) if a specific number of places was not so reserved, a number of places as near as may be equal to the average number of places filled by residents in Sind during the three years immediately preceding the appointed day.'**

Provision for charges has also been made. That is—

**' (3) The charge to be made for admittance to the places aforesaid shall be calculated on a cost basis, account being taken of the pensions which will ultimately be payable to and in respect of the staff and of debt outstanding on, or incurred after, the appointed day, but no account being otherwise taken of capital expenditure incurred before the appointed day.'**

This is the provision made for 25 years in the order relating to the formation of Sind.

" In paragraph 12, Part I, of the Third Schedule to the Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order, 1936, it is stated—

**' 12. (1) The provisions of this paragraph shall, for the twenty-five years commencing on the appointed day, have effect with respect to Government hospitals and educational institutions in Bihar (including any therapeutic institute or reformatory school) which before the appointed day served both Bihar and Orissa.**

**(2) There shall be reserved for Orissa either—**

**(a) the specific number of places reserved for residents in Orissa immediately before the appointed day ; or**

**(b) if a specific number of places was not so reserved, a number of places as near as may be equal to the average number of places filled by residents in Orissa during the three years immediately preceding the appointed day.'**

" The Partition Committee took these things into consideration,

" Mr. Justice Wanchoo in paragraph 20 of his report says—

**' 20. . . . When this matter was considered by the Partition Committee presided over by Shri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja in 1950, the following provision was made at paragraph 16 of Annexure (1) of that committee's report :—**

**' (1) The provisions of this paragraph shall be in force for twenty-five years commencing on the appointed day and shall have effect with respect to such Government hospitals and educational institutions in Madras City as before the appointed day served the areas included in both the provinces.**

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(2) There shall be reserved for the Andhra Province either—

(a) the specific number of places reserved for residents in the Andhra Province immediately before the appointed day or

(b) if a specific number of places was not so reserved, a number of places as near as may be equal to the average number of places filled by residents in the Andhra Province during the three years immediately preceding the appointed day.

'(4) If for any five consecutive years after the appointed day the Andhra Province fails to fill any of the places so reserved the right of that Province to that place shall lapse.'

The Government of India, at the time of the creation of Sind and Orissa Provinces, felt that it was necessary to make provision for twenty-five years. The Partition Committee appointed here also felt that that was necessary. Mr. Justice Wanchoo also thought that some such a provision was necessary. I need not, therefore, specially advocate the importance of, and necessity for, such a provision. As I submitted, Sir, the question arises much more pertinently with reference to the creation of the Andhra Province than with reference to Sind and Orissa. Because, here we have been running a common administration for a much longer time than the other Provinces were running in Patna and Bombay. Buildings and institutions have been built to serve the common needs of both, and very few people expected that all on a sudden the Andhras would be asked to go out without having any benefit out of these common institutions.

" Sir, if you consider all these things in relation not merely to general institutions but specialised institutions, and if you consider also the specific fact that there is shortage of buildings for Governmental purposes and it will be very difficult and very costly to rebuild those buildings in the Andhra territory, you will appreciate that a provision like this is absolutely necessary. 12 noon.

" So far as buildings other than buildings for educational institutions are concerned, it may be that the Andhra State will be able to construct its own buildings as the counterparts of the present common institutions and buildings in the City of Madras and elsewhere in the residuary State. But in regard to educational institutions, particularly Engineering and Medical institutions, the necessity is very great. So, I submit the Government of 1949–50 felt that the 25-year period was reasonable. That is why Sri Prakasam has mentioned the period of 25 years. At the time of partition, we should try to be as generous as possible to each other."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am glad to hear it from the hon. Member."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" You will always be glad when you hear me. We should always be generous to each other and particularly those who are in charge of larger finances and larger territory have got a greater amount of generosity to show. If, therefore, now and then we ask for something, it should not be

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understood as a proof of acrimony or debate. We are parting after a long period of association and at the time when we should part the major partners might even err on the side of liberality. There is nothing wrong in doing a good thing. I say it is a matter of right for us. But, at the same time, because the Prime Minister of India, rightly or wrongly, came to the conclusion that there were overriding political considerations why the Andhras should go out of the City of Madras—although it is a Telugu-speaking area just as it is a Tamil-speaking area—we agreed to it. We have not created a furore about it. We have said that we abide by his order and construct the buildings for our Capital in due course of time. You know, the Government know, and the majority of Members here know that it will not be possible for the Andhra State to build the counterparts of these common institutions for a very very long time indeed. Our greater concern will be with regard to food production schemes by which alone we can save this State and also other States. (Interruption.) We want to produce more food and give more food not only to the Andhra State but also to the deficit areas in Bellary, Mysore, Travancore, Malabar, etc., wherever there is deficit. In a period of two or three years the Andhra State may produce rice that is enough to feed all the stomachs, south of the Vindhyas. Only the opportunity must be given. We shall never allow it to be said of us that we won't be generous in the matter of supplies of food. It shall never be said that the Andhras deny food to others. That is what we have and we give. Similarly, the others must give what they have. Now they have common institutions built out of common funds and serving a common purpose for more than 150 years. Therefore, in the amendment I have increased the number of institutions which are now serving a common purpose. Of course, the 25-year period may be a general rule, but it may not be necessary for us in respect of some of them. Some institutions here are Government institutions and for want of accommodation elsewhere we may have to continue them for some time. But no Government will like to run its offices in the territory of another State for long. Therefore, provision is necessary only with respect to some of the institutions mentioned in my amendment. But with regard to specialized institutions some of which have not been mentioned in this Schedule and which I have added, which are absolutely necessary and which we cannot build immediately the Andhra State is formed, we want this provision, as I said, for some time. The clause itself is very vague. It is much better to make a provision like the one made in the Sind and Orissa Orders and as recommended by the Partition Committee of 1950 and by Mr. Justice Wanchoo. I, therefore, submit that the Government should fix a period for this purpose. Some friends have suggested ten years. I have suggested twenty-five years and I have followed only better company in suggesting it. Therefore, the Government must show a gesture at this time. Otherwise, the position will be very difficult for us. Partition is not intended to create difficulties for the Andhra State and dissatisfaction in the minds of the Andhras, but is intended to strengthen the Andhras. The strengthening of the Andhras will also strengthen the whole of South India.''

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* SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the amendment that has been moved, for this reason. We are now discussing clause 57 which provides for the continuance of facilities in certain State institutions. Looking up the list in Parts I and II of the Ninth Schedule, I find that all the institutions mentioned therein will be necessary for the Tamilians themselves after partition, that is, from 1st October 1953. It is out of generosity, magnificent generosity, if we may call it, that the Central Government have made a provision like this, so that both the States may, after 1st October 1953, come to an understanding as to the period of years for which this concession will have to be given to the Andhra friends. I would respectfully submit that we cannot be giving such facilities for eternity. If the Andhras are going to urge for the fixation of a period of 25 years, I think they will be trying to give the City of Madras by the one hand and take it away by the other. Therefore, under no circumstances, can we, the Tamilians, part with the facilities which are urgently required for our students. Year after year so many applicants coming from the various districts of Tamil Nad go without seats in most of the institutions. That is a matter on which we cannot dilate, and the difficulties which are experienced are known only to ourselves. Members of the Assembly sitting on this side know the difficulties. People are not able to get seats in the Medical College or the Engineering College. Therefore, the provision that has been made here can be stuck to, namely, the time given for the two Governments to come to an understanding will be fixed as the 1st January 1954. If it will not be possible for the two Governments to come to an understanding by that date, and if the House thinks it will be an insufficient time, I have no objection to this time being extended. But in no case shall we agree to enlarge the time given for the enjoyment of the facilities available here by the Andhra friends. I do not utter my sentiments out of jealousy but I am prompted by a desire to safeguard the interests of friends in Tamil Nad."

* SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a question of generosity but a question of necessity for the new State. It is admitted that there are no facilities for the new State to start with. Therefore it is that there is absolute need for reservation of seats in the various institutions of the State. Further, it has been brought to the notice of the House that the list of schools and institutions, which finds a place in the Ninth Schedule, is not exhaustive, and there are very many institutions the names of which have got to be incorporated in this Part so as to enable the students of Andhra to have recourse to these institutions.

" In this connexion, I wish to state that according to clause 4, as amended, a Boundary Commission has been recommended. If the Parliament agrees to appoint this Boundary Commission and if they recommend that Bellary has to be included in Andhra, any decision that we take now here should be without prejudice to that recommendation of the Boundary Commission. 12-10 p.m.

" Coming to the subject under discussion, I wish to state that all these institutions have been built up with the joint efforts and

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finances of the composite State. Therefore there is no question of generosity. In respect of these institutions, sufficient compensation has not been given. Therefore, as a matter of right, the Andhras have got a claim over these institutions. They have a right to demand that a certain number of seats has to be reserved in these institutions for the Andhras. It is admitted that the new State is backward industrially, economically and educationally. Unless adequate provision is made in the Bill to enable the Andhras to have instruction in the various institutions in the residuary State as well as in the transferred territory, it may not be possible for the new State to make any progress in the near future. When Orissa and Sind States were formed, similar facilities were provided in educational and other institutions. So there are precedents. The amendment recommending that Andhras should be given facilities in the educational and other institutions in the residuary State and transferred territories for a period of 25 years, is a very reasonable and modest one and I commend it to the acceptance of the House.''

* SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—'' Mr. Speaker, I am sorry for the ungenerous remarks made by hon. Member Sri Nagarajan. We, the Members of the proposed Andhra State, do not want any sympathy from him. We also do not want any generosity to be extended to us. I wish to remind the Members of the House that the several institutions located in the composite State of Madras were built by the common funds and efforts of the Andhra as well as the Tamilian, Kannada and Malayalee people. Let my learned friend kindly remember this aspect. It is well-known that the Andhra State which is to be born on the 1st of October will be an infant State. It is also equally well-known that the residuary State is not sending us with very good finances and that we are asked to go with a big deficit. Under these circumstances, the Andhra State cannot be expected to build up its institutions for some years to come. It is therefore necessary that we should be given some facilities in the educational institutions of the Madras State, such as the Engineering College, Medical Colleges, Law College and other institutions like the Serum Institute, King Institute, etc. Even Mr. Justice Wanchoo has suggested in his report at page 11 that these facilities should be provided to the new Andhra State for a period of 25 years, in the institutions mentioned in the Ninth Schedule to the Andhra State Bill. Some hon. Members have suggested that these facilities should be given for 25 years and some have suggested 20 years and so on. I consider that a period of 15 years would be enough. I am sorry my learned friend has opposed this modest request of the Andhra people. (Mr. Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) I am sure that he will not be followed by other friends from Tamilnad. Now the Rayalaseema area has also been included in the Andhra State. At present, all the institutions in Rayalaseema are affiliated to the Madras University. After the inauguration of the Andhra State, these institutions may be affiliated to the Andhra University. There should be a special provision in respect of the students coming from the Rayalaseema. They should be given all facilities in the educational

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institutions in Madras like the Presidency College, which are manned and maintained by the Madras Government. It is also necessary that these students should be given special preference in professional colleges, like the Engineering College, Medical Colleges, etc. In view of the critical financial position of the Andhra State, it will be very difficult for them to build up these institutions. It will take about 10 to 15 years for them to have their own institutions. It would be most uncharitable on the part of my friends coming from the residuary Madras State to oppose this modest resolution. I appeal to their generous instincts and request them not to oppose this resolution, so that the students from Andhra, especially those coming from the Rayalaseema may be given facilities in the institutions in the residuary State for a period of 15 years. Thank you, Sir."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, I would like, in the first 12–20 p.m. place, to make an earnest appeal to friends on both sides not to import any passion into this very simple question. The question is one of according educational facilities for the future generations of our country. It is an admitted fact that opportunity must be provided for all people in this country—I am not speaking about any particular State—for education, technical education, etc. It is absolutely essential that the country as a whole must progress. The Andhra people have now come into their own and they are having their own Province. We have seen the justness of their demand and have conceded it. But just because they are having their own Province, let us not say, 'all right, you have your own State; it is now your task to develop your own educational institutions; if you cannot develop it in a minimum period, it is your own fault and we cannot help it.' That cannot be our attitude. Here in the composite State, certain institutions have developed and they are located in certain places. And it happens that many of these institutions which have been built by the utilisation of composite revenues, will remain here as soon as the Andhra State is formed. It is a fact that there are students in these institutions from the Andhra parts and so certain facilities are actually available to them to-day. But to-morrow, on the 1st October, when the linguistic separation takes place, what would happen to those who would normally be admitted to these institutions if there were no partition? During the interim period, when the Andhra State has not yet developed its institutions—certainly we want them to develop and I dare say that the Andhra people and the Andhra Government will develop their institutions —we should not treat this question of facilities from the point of view of Tamils versus Andhras. Certain facilities are now available. If these are stopped suddenly, what will happen to the general development of the Andhra people as part of the entire country and as part of the entire Indian people? Sir, there need be no acrimony on this issue. We will certainly agree that certain facilities will have to be given to them for some time. These are matters which have been specifically left to be decided by an agreement between the two Governments, and if no agreement is reached between the two Governments, the President will

decide the matter. I understand that even the Partition Committee composed of representatives from all parts of the State—Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja and some Andhra Congressmen and also, I believe, Mr. Madhava Menon—itself recommended that for a period of 25 years some facilities should be provided. Subsequently somebody else made some other recommendations. Having regard to all these facts I feel some facilities must be given but not for 25 years, because the Andhra State, I am sure, will develop all its institutions much earlier than 25 years. I do not think that this is a very difficult proposition for us to agree to a period of ten years as provided in the amendment of Mr. K. Varadachari. I would like that amendment to be accepted and I commend it."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with great respect to the sentiments expressed to-day by Mr. Goud and Mr. Ramamurthi, I have to oppose this amendment in the strongest language that I can command. I would not like to be misconstrued that I am anti-Andhra in outlook. The pity is that I love my country as much as Andhras love theirs. And so if I try to safeguard the interests of my area, that is the residuary Madras State, I should not be misunderstood by my Andhra friends. In the matter of continuance of educational facilities in certain institutions, it is provided that the two Governments concerned must come to an agreement on the first day of January 1954. I believe, Sir, that the Government of the residuary State will try to safeguard the interests of their people and so also the Andhra Government will try to safeguard their interests. Under these circumstances, I do not think that any reasonable agreement would be reached by them. The Andhra Government will plead for a longer number of years while the residuary State will plead for a lesser number of years with the result the President at his sweet will will decide the matter. Being a resident of the residuary State of Madras, I would plead that to-day this Assembly must decide for how many years these facilities are going to be given to the Andhras. To quote their own commonplace phrase, they say: 'Avvakavala, buvvakavala'. They want a State of their own and at the same time they want facilities from our State. Mr. Goud was expressing sentiments that the Madras City was constructed by the common efforts of Tamils, Andhras, Malayalees and Kannadigas. I would like to bring to the notice of the House that the Andhras are not going away without any compensation for giving up the City of Madras. They are getting a compensation and when they are getting it, I do not see any reason why they should be given any more facilities in our institutions. We have our own boys to be admitted in our institutions. What is it that the Andhras are lacking? They have their own medical colleges, engineering colleges, law college and if they want some facilities in some advanced technical institutions like those mentioned in the Ninth Schedule, a time limit within which the facilities should cease to be given, should be fixed by us. If that is left to be decided by the future Governments, lot of misunderstanding will result and no agreement will be reached at that stage.

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" Then, Sir, some friends have given notice of amendments to enlarge the scope of the provisions of the Ninth Schedule. Even those amendments, we strongly oppose for the simple reason that they have got their own full-fledged institutions. I may in this connection bring to the notice of the house an incident which occurred recently in Tirupathi. Tamil students were denied admission in the Sri Venkateswara College. The Principal had the audacity to tell the Tamils living in Chittoor district that they will not be admitted to the college because they were Tamils. He says that only Andhras can be admitted. There is no reason why we should be generous to friends who are not generous to us. Still Chittoor is a disputed area and who knows Tirupathi may come to the residuary State. (Some hon. Members : 'Never.') We shall see that. That is why I say we should not give any kind of concession to these friends. Tirupathi College has been built from funds which have accumulated through the visits of pilgrims to that place—not only Tamils and Telugus but pilgrims even from Northern India. It is these people who have contributed for the building of this institution. Such being the case Tamils are singled out and are now denied admission. Sir, there is also a training school which is meant for both Tamil and Telugu boys in Chittoor. The Tamil section is now abolished and I have also given notice of a short-notice question to the Minister for Education asking whether there is any proposal with the Government to abolish the Tamil section in this training school. I am still awaiting his reply. This is the mentality which my Andhra friends have developed towards us and still they want more facilities. We oppose even those facilities mentioned in the Ninth Schedule and now they come forward and plead and appeal to our generosity and want us to be very kind to them.

" That is why, Sir, we say with all respect to all friends and International Communists, like Mr. Ramamurthi who has been pleading for the whole nation, for the future generation—I can understand their sentiments—that we cannot go on giving concessions to the Andhras. We people from the residuary Madras State are now in difficulties. Our children are being denied seats in their medical college, law college and the rest of them. We cannot be admitting Andhra students into our institutions at the same time looking pitiably at Tamilians being denied admissions in their institutions. That is why we strongly oppose this move and the Government of Madras must be very firm on this issue and see that no concession of any kind is extended to them." 12-30 p.m.

Sri C. V. K. RAO :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Mr. Vinayakam has argued like Shylock demanding his pound of flesh from the Andhras. He should remember that the cultural relationship between the Tamils and Andhras must be developed. That can only be done in common institutions like the Educational institutions and others and if he adopts a bellicose attitude . . ."

The Hon. Sri C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I never thought Mr. C. V. K. Rao could ever speak so gently and sweetly."

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Sri K. Vinayakam :—" That is because, Sir, he stands to gain by adopting that attitude."

Sri T. Viswanatham :—" Sir, that is the view of the average ' generous minded ' Tamilian."

The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari :—" The average Tamilian mind is always generous and is still hopeful of generosity everywhere."

Sri C. V. K. Rao :—" Sir, after nearly one year of tutelage under the Chief Minister of Madras we should have learnt a modicum of sweet reasonableness."

The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari :—" Please maintain it."

Sri C. V. K. Rao :—" So, I think my argument may be quite short. My Tamil friends must see that these common institutions are used both by Andhras and the people of the residuary State.

" We do not want any advantages at the cost of the people of the residuary State. There will be greater advantages in that method. Very soon my hon. Friend, Mr. Vinayakam, will lose the bellicose attitude when the residuary State is formed. I plead, Sir, that it should not be looked as if somebody is taking away somebody else's rights; it should not be looked as if somebody is robbing somebody else's advantages. It should be looked as providing equal rights for all in all the institutions. I would also like to stress that when the institutions in the Andhra State spring up, equal rights must be provided in a reciprocal way, both for the Andhras and the Tamil friends.

" There is another advantage. It will not be a loss in the sense that many of the people from the neighbouring State will be coming to the headquarters of Madras and they will also spend money there; that way also, from a financial standpoint it will be useful. From every angle it will be useful to extend facilities for a longer period. Not that all the facilities will be exploited. The concession will be only in cases where they are badly needed for the people—people who would like to come and stay for educational purposes, to undergo treatment in medical institutions. Sir, I think very soon, the Andhra State will provide more institutions and very soon I think the institutions that are being encouraged by the Andhra State in Madras may grow far bigger and bigger and become not only institutions of a particular State, but institutions that are intended for all the neighbouring States, for Tamil friends, the Andhra friends and Malayalee friends, making these institutions common for as long a period as possible. For that very reason Mr. Justice Wanchoo has stipulated a particular period and for the same reasons particular periods were stipulated when Orissa and Sind were separated. It is not as if somebody will exploit some other State or somebody will lose his rights in that State. I hope my hon. Friend, Mr. Vinayakam, will sober down after having listened to me and will not be insistent in the matter. He is already winking at me."

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Sri C. Rajam Ramaswami :—" Sir, this clause is a very important clause and it very seriously affects the rights and interests of the members of the residuary State. The clause is good enough, but it gives powers to the President to fix the privileges to be enjoyed by the Andhras in the particular institutions. We are all opposed to being too generous. It is always, 'heads I win, tails you lose'; that is the attitude of the hon. Mr. Viswanatham. Whatever he demands is only for the interests of the Andhra State. Only the residuary State should be generous and not the Andhra State. My own feeling is that opportunity has been taken to enlarge the scope of the institutions in the ninth schedule. If hon. Members would just read the institutions he has referred to, it will produce an amusing reading. For instance, he has even included block of buildings as 'institutions.' He refers to the Madras Penitentiary, Old and New High Court Buildings, the Central Record Office, and all sundry items, practically leaving no building untouched in the residuary State. The object of clause 57 is to provide facilities in certain specific establishments. The institutions included in the ninth schedule covers more than enough and it is fair that they should have no more demands and should not make demands on other institutions and enlarge the scope of the schedule by adding even buildings. I do not understand what exactly he wants by adding buildings which are not at all institutions.

" The hon. Mr. Vinayakam protests against this and I hope every hon. Member of the residuary State will agree with him; generosity should not be wasted and it should be mutual and reciprocal. I am sure, Sir, the Hon. Chief Minister will point out during the course of the debate that what has been provided for is more than enough. I hope our Communist Friends by trying to bolster up this claim will only be betraying us; I hope at least the Tamilnad friends will sail with us and reject the amendment.".

* Sri P. Venkatasiviah :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, after all what the Andhras are asking is not very much. It is not unjust. It is quite just. If we go through the entire Bill, we will find there is one clause which specifies our territory and it is with that territory that we are beginning our State. All the other clauses pertaining to institutions and so many other things are framed in such a form that those institutions had to be gradually evolved and developed. When the Bill itself takes into cognizance that all such institutions have to be evolved, I do not see why our Tamil friends or even others should have any objection. When the Central Government drafted this Bill, they had in mind that the Andhras had to be given time to evolve their own institutions. After all, Mr. Viswanatham was asking for the privilege for only one generation, and 25 years in the life of a State is not very much and it is also difficult to develop in a few years' time all these institutions that we to-day find in Madras and which are developed by the resources of the composite State and by all the people residing in the composite State. They have taken quite a number of

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years, about five to six generations. During the course of the past 100 years, these institutions developed here and we did not get such an opportunity to develop our own institutions and we do feel and genuinely feel that we were neglected for a very long time. After a large amount of agitation, it is only very recently some institutions have been started in the Andhra area, for example, the Medical College, the Engineering College, the Law College, etc. These were started only very recently and they do not have provision for admitting larger number of students. So, what we want is that our students be accommodated in these institutions for some years to come. Mr. Vinayakam says that these are all Tamil institutions. All of a sudden, on October 1st, these institutions will become Tamil institutions! That is a very wrong conception. It is a misnomer to call these institutions of the residuary State. I should object to it.

" In fact, the Andhra State is going to be formed as a residuary State as per the provisions of this Bill, because we are losing some of our territory, money, institutions, etc. Some go to the Madras State and some go to the Mysore State. Some have already gone to the Orissa State and some are in Telangana. Therefore, what we are getting is only a residuary Andhra State. Our Tamil friends need not really think that we are getting something which is not due to us.

" The hon. Member, Mr. C. R. Ramaswami, was mentioning about buildings. He said that Mr. Viswanatham wanted to include in the Eigth and Ninth Schedules buildings like the High Court. I feel what Mr. Viswanatham had in his mind is that the High Court is not yet separated and that even after the separation of the High Court, probably records, etc., may have to continue to be in Madras for some years. Of course, the point of money also is there. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been spent out of the common revenues on these buildings. The hon. Member Mr. Vinayakam says we are getting very fat compensation. We are not getting any compensation. If he thinks that we are getting one crore or two crores of rupees as compensation for these buildings which were constructed during the course of the last 100 years, I think it is rather very unjust. Does Mr. Vinayakam want us just to get out of these buildings with a begging bowl in our hands? I plead : ' You please allow us to stand in good stead. If you do not divest us of the responsibility of developing all these institutions just presently, i.e., during the next four or five years, what would immediately suffer is the production of food. After all for the political, economic and cultural life of any particular people, they have to actually work and earn their living and it is the hub of all other activities of life. And if it is not properly developed, culture and all other things do not develop. So, I plead : Please allow us to produce food for you also as Mr. Viswanatham has said. Certainly all these years we have been supplying you food and there is no doubt about that. Till now no Member has contradicted it. You have not paid us anything. I know that you are not going to be self-sufficient in the matter of food in the near future."

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MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member need not discuss food here."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, the Member is not going into the problem of either food or production. The point is, if the Andhras are not allowed the use of these institutions for some years to come, what would happen is that the money would have to be spent for the buildings of these institutions and therefore the Nation as a whole will suffer in the production of an essential article like food and it is very relevant to the subject under discussion."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member confine his remarks to the clause under discussion and not speak on other points."

SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH :—" Therefore, Sir, let them give us a little time to produce food for them, for us and for all others who need it. We have enough resources for it. Therefore I beg of our Tamil friends in this House, particularly Mr. Vinayakam, not to object to this clause. As Mr. Varadachari has said, if the twenty-five-year period is very long—it is not really a long period, any period not less than ten years might be accepted. I would also request the Government to come forward with some such proposal so that all this discussion about Tamil institutions and Telugu institutions, this kind of wrangling, might cease and we can go to the next subject."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, there has been a doubt in the minds of the Andhra public for a long time past that their affairs had not been clearly explained to the public at large either by the Government or by the Press through its columns. Our affairs have been allowed to sink and get sunk. This has given rise to certain misconceptions in the minds of the non-Andhra people. For instance, Mr. Vinayakam, had said something about Chittoor and Tirupati which reveals his ignorance of facts. Whenever he gets an opportunity Mr. Vinayakam springs up from his seat to raise his claim for Chittoor. May be his case is a good case! But let him understand the position clearly regarding Tirupati. May I ask Mr. Vinayakam whether he knows what exactly is the position both in Tirupati Venkateswara College and Chittoor Training School? He had made allegations that no Tamilians are to be found in both these institutions? Does Mr. Vinayakam know who is the Principal of Venkateswara College? Does he know whether he is a Tamilian or a Telugu? Let him first understand facts and then begin to abuse. Does he know who is the Chairman of the Board that select students for admission into Tirupati Venkateswara College? Let me reveal the fact. The Chairman is not a Telugu but a full-blown Tamilian by name Thigaraja Mudaliar. When this is the fact, how can we accept the allegation of Mr. Vinayakam, which is nothing short of a baseless allegation? Are hon. Members aware how selection is being made to this college? The Committee sites here, in far-off Madras, they get a list of students who had applied, all sorts of things happen, so many factors are brought into play and the

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students are selected. Can it be said that no single Tamilian had so far been selected? In reality many students are Tamils. Of course this remark of Mr. Vinayakam did not embarrass me. Perhaps in his agitation for Chittoor and Tirupati also incidentally, he might have been overcome by his emotions. But I was rather surprised when even a considerate member like Sri Rajam Ramaswami joined hands with him in echoing the same feelings. When the real state of affairs is quite different, these friends make these allegations. Have we not, I mean, we Andhras, then have our own say in the matter? What is the position in which the Andhras stand now? Is it not a fact that our area is barren, devoid of any expert educational institution? Is it our fault? Have not the Andhras time and again raised their voices in protest against the partisan attitude of the Madras Government in the matter of the setting up of educational institutions? What have the Madras Government done all along? What do we find in this Madras City? It is full of all expert educational institutions. All along you had developed this place saying that this was the only convenient place wherein students rush for seats. Under the plea of 'convenient place' this city had been developed and we had been neglected throughout. When such is the state of affairs *now* and when we are about to separate, is it any wonder, that we ask for our boys and girls, at whose expense these educational institutions had been erected, a guarantee of educational concessions for ten or twenty years? Are we not justified in asking for the same? Can it be justified if our claim is not cared for? Let me say categorically that we, Andhras, do not want to stay a day longer in your institutions after we equip ourselves also to your extent. Give us enough money to build enough institutions to suit our needs. But what is being done now? Some sort of evasive reply is being given. The Government have not placed on the table of the House a statement containing in full the names of *all* educational institutions and other institutions in the whole State. So it is not possible for us to have a comprehensive picture of the whole thing and we are completely in the dark. What is the use of taking some few selected institutions and saying that till such time as may be mutually agreed upon between the two Governments, concessions would be shown to the Andhra students in the matter of admission, research and so on? That is why I say any decision of ours regarding this clause would be an *ex parte* decision. We are not having before us the full picture. When such is the case, what is the meaning in our discussing this clause? This is but an *ex parte* decree that this Government is executing. That is how I can put it.

"A word about other institutions. I know there are several institutions which are hopeless, which are bad and which need thorough re-shuffling. For instance take the office of the Chemical Examiner. (Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari was heard to remark: 'If the institutions are bad, then why claim them!') All kinds of spurious drugs come for examination. Interested people come here, and use their influence. This sort of thing should not be allowed to continue.

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"That is why, I say, Sir, let us not insert a provision which is nothing short of an *ex parte* decree. Even learned friends like Tenneti Viswanatham could not make out the exact meaning of this clause. Let the Hon. Minister concerned explain. Let him supply us with a list of *all* institutions. Let him not give us the names of some selected institutions and ask us to approve of the same. After all why are the Ministers there? It is to give us, the representatives of the people, a clear picture of all things. Why should anything be hidden from us? So long as we are backward (and that is due only to the partisan attitude of this Government from the beginning) let the usual concessions that had hitherto existed continue to be given even after separation. We do not want to stay here a day longer, when we are also provided with sufficient funds to build sufficient number of such institutions in our own area. But that means enormous money. That is why I say: 'Let us adjust between ourselves.' Let us request the Centre to immediately appoint an expert committee to go into the question of our educational needs. Let the Centre provide us with sufficient grants to build our own institutions. But till then, for God's sake, do not show a bi-partisan attitude. Do not distinguish between Tamil and Telugu. We have seen the repercussions in one section of people in Tamilnad due to the recently evolved educational policy of the Government. Let not such happenings be allowed to result in respect of Andhras also."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up."

Sri P. THIMMA REDDI:—"Just a word or two, Sir. As I had said previously the wording of the clauses in the Bill is so vague. Learned friends like Sri Viswanatham also are not able to understand the exact meaning of some of the clauses. Ever since this Bill was first moved here and we began discussion on it, I had been enquiring my friends in the Congress Party as to the exact meaning of some of the clauses. Of course they give one answer there. But as soon as they come here into the House, they give an entirely different version. That is why, I say, even so far as this clause is concerned, any decision taken would be an *ex parte* one since we are not supplied with full data regarding the number of institutions in the State. Similar is the case with regard to assets and liabilities division between the two States of Andhra and Madras. How are we to give our opinion when we do not have a clear picture as to the *exact* assets and liabilities of the composite State? That is why I say let the Hon. Minister concerned come and explain the full facts. Otherwise there is no meaning in our discussing those clauses."

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I fix a time-limit of five minutes for each speaker as many hon. Members want to take part in the debate. 1 p.m.

Sri T. NAGI REDDI:—"I won't be able to finish within five minutes, Sir."

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I wish to submit, Sir, that there has been enough of debate and this sort of debate that has been going on, one trying to override the other, is quite unnecessary. Apart from that, it is time that we wind up this debate. Sri Nagi Reddi may be asked to speak on behalf of the opposition."

(At this stage Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair.)

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a great excitement over these matters unnecessarily. If it were left to me, I would say ' don't give anything by way of even concession to the Andhras.' I would have been satisfied with that. Unnecessarily passions have been worked up. What is the real position, Sir? Why have I asked your permission to speak a few words, Sir? The Madras residuary State is not an Andhra State, is not a Tamil State, is not a Malayalam State, is not any other State. It is a residuary State of all those people who have been living in this area. Therefore, it is wrong to suppose that any particular section of Tamilians or Andhras or Malayalees have got an exclusive right to this Madras residuary State. It is rightly called ' the residuary State.' It must continue to be a ' residuary State ' until its status is finally decided in future, if it is to be decided at all. At one time, Sir, it was claimed to be a Tamil State. On that, this dispute was raised, not before any ordinary individual. There was the Dhar Commission. Before that Dhar Commission evidence was recorded on behalf of the Andhras, Tamils, Gujarathis, Malayalees and others. That Commission came to the conclusion that Madras City does not belong either to the Andhras or to the Tamilians. Whoever might have built it originally, both the Andhras and the Tamilians have come together, have developed the whole area and they must be treated on an equal footing. Therefore, it is a joint State. On that basis, the Commission said that it must be made into a Chief Commissioner's Province as in the case of Bombay. This is the real position, Sir, with regard to this residuary Madras State. When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister, made his speech in Parliament declaring that the Andhra State may be formed excluding the Madras City, we believed that Madras might be treated as a Tamil State. Madras City has not been treated as a Tamil State. (Laughter.) There is no use of simply laughing over any matter. I am talking about facts on record. They cannot be got over by the mere statement made by anyone including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr. Nehru did not know exactly what the position was so far as the residuary Madras State was concerned. He has not declared, Sir, until now, that it is a Tamil State, although it was the intention of some of the greatest leaders of Tamil Nad that it should be declared so. We have no faith in certain things. It was in the residuary Madras State that Sri Potti Sriramulu fasted himself unto death. Whether we have got any faith in fasting or not, here is an example of a great man who sacrificed his life for the sake of a principle. He was in Madras and he owned a house in Madras. He was a great disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. He believed in his doctrines. He thought that

the Andhra leaders were quarrelling among themselves with regard to the Madras City. So he came forward saying that so far as Madras City was concerned although it was originally an Andhra City, they were not claiming it as their own exclusive area. He based his claim on the report of the Dhar Commission. On the basis of that report he said that it should be declared as a joint State. Sir, we have been arguing here, forgetting our own position. Now, I ask where is the question of generosity so far as these institutions are concerned? There is no question of generosity. It is a question of our right. Instead of saying, ' We are going to sit tight in all these places because all these institutions have been built by us with our money and we refuse to go ', following the advice of Mahatma Gandhi and other great non-violent leaders, we say ' Alright, Sir, we are going out to some distant place, Kurnool, which we have chosen as our Capital.' Where is the need for us to say like that until the Boundary Commission comes? When the Boundary Commission comes, everything will be settled. We will know where Tirupati is, where Chittoor is, and so on. I am going to let in evidence before the Boundary Commission along with Sri K. Vinayakam who is on the other side. He will find out the real position only then and not until then. As regards the right to these institutions, our right is there. Our enjoyment has been there. Our possession has been there until now. It has not been disturbed by anybody. Merely because we say ' We have chosen our Capital on our own account. We are going there. Give us some facilities for our children here ', is this the way in which the matter should be dealt with?

" History is there and the facts are there. We are all alive to-day and the whole principle will be known soon. There is no question of generosity or mercy that has to be shown by Sri Rajagopalachariar or anybody else. It is a question of right. When we asked for some concessions as it were in these amendments, everybody got up and opposed. Mr. Vinayakam with his big voice can say anything. Mr. Siddanna Gowd pointed out what I have been attempting to point out. How the whole of the residuary Madras State has come into being, what compensation we should be given or would be given—these and similar questions will come up in due course. It is only a question of time. This is only a preliminary point in drawing a boundary line. It need not have taken so much time for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to carve out this Andhra State. 1-10 p.m.

" Mr. Vinayakam says so much about Chittoor, Tiruttani, Tirupati and so on. The Partition Committee went into this matter. I request Mr. Vinayakam to look into the Partition Committee records and find out whether any one representing the Tamilians on that Committee stated anything about Chittoor. Chittoor was put into the list of undisputed districts and the whole enquiry was on that basis. Not a word was said by Mr. Vinayakam or any one else to the effect that Chittoor or part of Chittoor belongs to non-Andhras.

"I submit that there is no cause for any excitement or bitterness in the matter. As I said in the beginning, we have no quarrel with the Tamil friends. How can we have any quarrel? Over concessions so much time has been taken. The word 'concession' was used. Give some facilities to us—that was the request. Suppose we were not partitioning. Would the Tamilians have refused these concessions to Andhras or any other people? No, they would not have refused. To-day 40 lakhs of Andhras are in out and out Tamil areas, and they have to continue there. (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachariar.) 'Willingly' says Rajagopalachariar. The relationship is there and that is why I say that Tamilians and Andhras cannot be characterised as different classes of people. The way in which the matter is represented and approached is highly questionable so far as we are concerned. We have lived together, worked together and done all that was necessary to get freedom for our country and we have succeeded in every respect.

"I am hoping that the day will not be far off when a boundary commission will come and several matters including the exact constitutional position of the residuary Madras State will come up for enquiry and settlement. The status of Madras itself will be settled. Until then, let there be no guess work, let there be no procrastination in these matters.

"I am sorry I was obliged to intervene in the debate having regard to the talk that had been going on for such a long time. Mr. Nagi Reddi is getting angry and I do not want to stand in the way of his speaking."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am also anxious to keep the debate on a level which will not rouse passions. At the same time we should go into facts as they are. It is true that Andhra State will have certain already existing institutions and also in due course build up its own institutions. But the whole question is whether the State has enough institutions to carry on immediately or whether, due to various factors of history, it is necessary for the Andhra State to continue to enjoy the use of certain institutions in the residuary Madras State. People might go under the impression that the Andhra State has every kind of institution that a State requires. For example, the Government have not included the Engineering College in the Schedule. It might be said that there is an Engineering College in Anantapur and that therefore there is no need for the Andhras to continue the use of the Engineering College in Madras."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"There are two Engineering Colleges in Andhra."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"I would like my Tamilian friends to note that the Engineering College in Anantapur is only a college in name. It is located in the dilapidated buildings of a former meat factory. There is no elbow room and there is no place even for conducting examinations. So the students

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of Anantapur Engineering College come to Madras for their examinations. We should go deep into these facts, see whether there is any necessity for the Andhras to enjoy some facilities in the institutions of the residuary State for some years to come, and decide the question in the most friendly manner possible.

"We must remember, Sir, that for various reasons Madras has been our capital for something like 100 years. Because Madras has been our capital, and Madras happened to be centrally situated for the whole of the Madras Province, all institutions essential for the whole State developed only in Madras City. This fact has to be taken into consideration. The money of the undivided State has been spent on these institutions. I would not like to say anything for melo-dramatic effects as it is always the case with Sri Vinayakam. I have already told Vinayakam that applause can be got on sentimental grounds for a temporary period. Let me warn him that some day this will work like a boomerang against people like him who are unjust, unreasonable, and who go against the interests of the people. This boomerang will certainly work against Mr. Vinayakam's own interests in the long run. That is why looking into things carefully and without passion, we of the Communist party come forward and say, because of historical factors, it is necessary that the Andhra State, which is now being separated from Madras State, should be given certain facilities for a certain number of years. Every reasonable man has accepted it. Mr. Vinayakam came forward and said all that he had to say. I would not have referred to him but for the fact that Mr. Rajam Ramaswami said that Mr. Vinayakam had put the case of the Tamilians excellently and most reasonably. This is the reason why I have taken so much time to speak on this. It is stated that it is impossible to give facilities in these institutions, and that whatever facilities are sought to be given as per the Schedule, are themselves too much. Every reasonable man including the Partition Committee of 1950 has said that certain rights should be given. It is not, Sir, any generosity. It is the rights of men who have lived in Madras City as citizens. It is the rights of men who have been responsible for all progress here. It is the rights of men who have developed these institutions here. The institutions have been developed by friends in Tamil Nad and friends in Andhra. It is our right and duty, and it is also the right and duty of the Tamilians to provide us with the facilities existing in Madras. That is the reason why the Partition Committee in 1950 stated that for 25 years facilities should be given to the Andhras. What is the change that has taken place after 1950? Has any revolution taken place? Have more institutions been built in Andhra? Has the number of colleges increased? Has the number of seats become more in the colleges now? If we can say that we have now greater facilities . . . (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.) The question of compensation is entirely a different matter. I would not like to go into the question of compensation now. If we are to go into the question of compensation, we will have to take up buildings after buildings, roads after roads, wells after wells, etc. If the question is to be posed in that way, then

1-20 p.m.

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I am sure the atmosphere will become vicious and poisonous, and we will not be able to go to the truth of the matter. I am not asking account for every pie that has been spent on the educational institutions. I am not asking that every one of the items should be given back to us. I am only asking that till such time as we can develop our own institutions—till such time as our own institutions become reasonably good for us to continue there and not come and fall upon you here—please allow us to be here as a matter of right and not generosity. It is not a question of generosity; we are not begging with a begging bowl in hand. If they are to say that we have no right, then I would say, 'let us put this proposition before a third party and tell him the facts.' We have been told that we are a joint family. If it is a joint family, let us divide on the basis of joint family and let us have the rights and facilities which a divided Hindu family will get. If this is not the way in which we are to look at things, I am sure that this attitude will not help us in our future good relations. It is asked, 'why should we give our seats to Andhras and say to Tamilians they have no seats.' The fact of the matter is that neither the Andhras nor the Tamilians have been provided with enough seats in the colleges. Is it not a fact that out of 1,600 applicants to the Anantapur College, only 700 or 600 were taken in? This is a difficulty not only in Andhra or Madras, but all over the country. As legislators it is our duty, and it is also the duty of the Government to try and mitigate this difficulty. The Government must try to increase the facilities all round. The dearth of colleges in a particular State, should not be the reason why people, who have had certain rights all these years, and who have yet to develop their own institutions, should be denied certain rights which they had been enjoying in that State. I would like Mr. Vinayakam also to try and develop this line of thought. There must be mutual consent. Let us co-operate with each other, and develop our institutions in the best manner possible. Then he said 'I love my country.' I would request him not to hate the other country. Mr. Vinayakam said it in strong language and with great vehemence. I too love my country. But that does not mean that I hate the other country. The manner in which and the vehemence with which Mr. Vinayakam spoke is a very clear indication to raise passions and to hate all other people. This is not in my grain. This is not in my blood. I am sure he is not going to make any impression with all his vehemence. My love for the Tamilians, my respect for them will continue, and my future relations with them will certainly be good. I have lived in Madras for quite a number of years. From the IV class up to the Intermediate class I had been here. Probably I have more Tamilian friends than Andhras. I can tell him that whatever may be his relationship with Andhras, my relationship with the people here will certainly be friendly. Mere passions will not rouse the common man of Tamil Nad. Passions cannot be raised unnecessarily by such utterances. Such things do not also help.

"Sir, we have asked for the separation of the State as our natural right. It is our national right. The freedom movement has

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taught us that it is our right. We have asked for it, and we have got it. I may inform Mr. Vinayakam that he also will get his Tamil State when the Kanarese part of the residuary State is removed, and Malabar tacked on to Travancore-Cochin. I certainly wish that Tamil Nad should function in a friendly spirit with her neighbours. Why should Mr. Vinayakam say 'we Tamilians have certain rights.' The Madras State will have to give certain rights to Malayalis and Kannada people. This kind of haranguing would not do. Let people think in a reasonable manner. I would request Government to look into these things very carefully. We have been in Madras for quite a long time, especially the people of Rayalaseema. Except for the single college in Anantapur, no college has been developed in Rayalaseema. These are all facts. Therefore, I would request Government to consider the amendment of Mr. K. Varadachari and agree to his amendment. We may send a unanimous resolution to the Government of India so that the two States may function smoothly."

### VI.—HALF-HOUR DEBATE *RE* FLOODS IN MALABAR.[a]

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have allotted five minutes to each of the hon. Members who want to participate in this debate. Sri Narayana Kurup will initiate the debate." 1-30 p.m.

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the recent floods in Malabar, for reasons of their own, have not attracted much attention either of this House or of people outside. Of course, we are under a very great handicap because there are no English dailies to champion our cause and our voice in the Cabinet is very feeble. Though the situation cannot be compared with that of Tanjore some time ago, I feel that the present situation in Malabar is a very serious one. In the first week of July there were unprecedented rains, accompanied by violent storm, in Malabar. In six days, 26 inches of rain were recorded of which 10 inches fell in between 24 hours of 6th July and 7th July. The average rainfall during this period in the previous year was only 9 inches. The worst affected area was the northern region which was very much on a par with sea level. Sir, miles and miles were flooded. In and around one place, Payoli, 20 square miles of land were submerged under 15 to 20 feet of water. People had to resort to boats to go from one place to another. There was heavy loss of cattle and in some places, it is reported, the mouths of the rivers were blocked by dead bodies. A number of houses and hutments collapsed. Even a number of school buildings fell down. The only redeeming feature was that except in two or three places there was not much loss of human lives. The severity of the rain can be imagined from the fact that an elephant died benumbed with cold. There was absolutely no communication from place to place. Schools and colleges were closed to make room for refugees, and I have seen two or three camps where more than a thousand people were living as destitutes. The Hon. the Land Revenue Minister has given some data. Of course, he himself confesses

[a] Vide question No. 777-A answered on 21st July 1953.

that due to lack of communication, the figures are not complete. The data given by him refer to only three taluks out of ten, and even that errs very much on the side of moderation, because in Chirakkal taluk itself more than a thousand houses had fallen, according to the personal enquiries made by some of our friends. Even then the figures given by him show the seriousness of the situation. He has said that some steps are being taken and help has been given, but we are not in the know of things as to how much help has been given. From newspaper information, I gather that about Rs. 10,000 have been sanctioned, which is only a drop in the ocean. The Hon. Minister must at least sanction as many lakhs as there are thousands. One important fact which I wish to bring to his notice is that almost all the houses belong to the Harijans. This opportunity has been taken advantage of by persons who refuse now entrance to places where the original buildings stood, and even with the help of Rs. 30 which the Government have sanctioned, they are not allowed to build their own hutments there. I would request the Hon. Minister to immediately address himself to this question. There are poramboke lands in these places and if we just allow a few cents and order the Collector to give them on lease or otherwise to these poor Harijans, much help can be given to them.''

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—'' Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is extremely difficult to bring before the House the enormous loss that the poor people of Malabar had to incur consequent upon the recent floods. Some thousands of houses were completely washed away in North Malabar alone. In my constituency of Taliparamba alone, 408 houses were completely washed away and some hundreds of houses were partially damaged. In the little village of Narath alone, 120 houses belonging to the Harijans were completely washed away. The meagre and inadequate financial help that has already been given to these poor Harijans is not at all sufficient for their rehabilitation. In a letter which I have just now received, it is stated that in certain cases only Rs. 10 were given, in some others Rs. 15, and in only four cases Rs. 30. I ask the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue to consider how it is possible in these days to construst a house with Rs. 30 or Rs. 10. The greatest calamity that has ever befallen Malabar is the recent flood and the havoc caused by it. I would request the Hon. Minister to order immediately an enquiry to correctly estimate the losses sustained due to the floods. In this connection, I have to bring one most pertinent and important point to the attention of the Government. Some reactionary landlords are utilising this opportunity to evict the tenants. In the All Party United Relief Committee meeting that was held at Cannanore where the Revenue Divisional Officer and the Tahsildar were present, I brought to the notice of the authorities concerned that some of the landlords were utilising this situation for eviction of tenants. When the Revenue Divisional Officer went to a certain village to distribute the grant, the village munsif—who himself happens to be a landlord—and some other landlords were reported to have told the Revenue Divisional Officer that the property belonged to the landlord concerned who would construct

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the houses, and that help by the Government need not be given to the parties. To that extent, help was refused to certain Harijans. Now, neither are the landlords going to construct houses nor have the Harijans some other residence to go to. It is a very serious situation and I hope the Government will see that any Harijan who was living in a house prior to the floods is not evicted Under no circumstances should such a thing happen in Malabar. Therefore, necessary steps will have to be taken immediately. Some thirty years ago there was a heavy flood and the British Government were then ruling. Even they immediately granted remission of rent and waram. and financial help was also adequately given. Similarly, I hope the present Government will come to the rescue of these poor people who have been, for no fault of theirs, thrown to the streets without home or shelter.

"Another point is this. Due to drought the poor peasants got some loans from their neighbours and sowed some seeds, but seedlings have not grown. Even the few seedlings that grew were completely washed away. Some of the peasants who wanted to transplant the seedlings have already plucked them and even they have been washed away. From a report just received from Walancheri, I find that 25,000 banana plants have been washed away. The landlords are demanding eight annas for one plant and some thousands of rupees have already been paid to the landlords. Unless the Government immediatey enquire into the matter and give adequate help, there will be a great calamity in Malabar. So, I request the Hon. Minister to do the needful." 1-40 p.m.

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Mr Speaker, Sir, my constituency is one of the worst flood-affected places in Malabar. In certain places, about two hundred houses were destroyed and about four hundred houses have been damaged. Most of these houses belong to Harijans. Many of the houses belonging to poor Harijans have been washed away. To a great extent cultivation has been affected. For example, the recent floods have greatly affected one particular amsam in Chirakkal and another place which will yield about 8 lakh paras of paddy in a year.

" I wish to make one special appeal to the Government. Whenever floods come, it is the poor Harijans who are mostly affected. Besides taking steps to give immediate relief to these people, the Government must take some permanent measures to prevent the houses of these Harijans from being washed away every year. The Government should provide adequate sums of money which should be available for the relief of the victims. I have visited several places affected by these floods. In one place I found about 100 Harijans who have lost their houses and everything that they had. One seer of rice was distributed among those people. All those people were simply crying for help. The Government must start a number of gruel centres. In one amsam, there are about 600 agricultural labourers. All of them have been thrown out of employment as they cannot cultivate their lands immediately. The Agricultural Department of the Government

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must distribute seeds and manure to the poor peasants. The Government should give loans to these poor peasants. It is the duty of the Government to help the victims. It is also the duty of the patriotic citizens to help the poor people. That is why we have started a non-official Relief Committee and we are also trying our level best to collect money for giving relief to these poor people. I request the Government to give full powers to the Collector of Malabar to spend as much money as he feels necessary for affording relief to them. In Badagara and other places many houses were destroyed. In coastal places like Beypur, people have been suffering very much on account of sea erosion. The Government must take immediate steps to prevent sea erosion in those places. I appeal to the Hon. Revenue Minister to realise the gravity of the situation and provide greater sums of money for giving relief to the poor victims of the floods. With these words, I resume my seat.''

* DR. K. B. MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not got very many facts to add to what Members have already given. I have been receiving letters from North Malabar where the havoc of the floods has been the greatest, especially in places like Payyoli and Perambara to which reference has already been made by some hon. Members. One fact was not brought to the notice of the House. In the coastal areas like Beypur, Nattika, Ponnani and other places, many of the houses have collapsed and people have been actually thrown in the streets. Particularly in Ponnani, a school collapsed and a number of children died and many were injured and admitted in the hospital. I hope the Government will take care of these injured persons. The Collector has granted a sum of Rs. 10,000 and odd. The Revenue Minister has given a personal assurance that he would sympathetically look into the matter. He must give more money; perhaps double or even treble. The amount that has now been sanctioned will not be sufficient to give adequate relief to those people whose houses have collapsed. In this connection I must point out that the Minister for Malabar has not issued even a statement on the subject. I would like him to take more interest in the matter.

" I wish to bring one outstanding fact about Malabar before the House. Malabar bears the brunt of monsoon winds and rain and she gets on an average about 125 inches of rain. People will naturally think that there is plenty of water there. If they think so, it will be very wrong. Because there are no facilities for storing and preserving this water, we do not have enough water even for drinking during seasons of drought and delayed monsoon. That is the position. I request that some Expert Committee of Engineers may be appointed by the Government to find out convenient places in valleys or dips where reservoirs can be constructed and where water can be stored. If some arrangement could be made for storing water, I am sure water could be easily diverted even to the East Coast for the use of the peasants in Tamilnad. We shall be very glad if some such arrangement is made. I know

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a bit of the mind of the Hon. Chief Minister on this subject. So, I hope the Government will pay immediate attention to this most urgent issue."

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Mr Speaker, one word in explanation. Reference was made by Dr. K. B. Menon about the statement to be issued by the Minister for Malabar. Evidently he referred to me."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes, he referred to the Minister for Malabar. Is there a Minister for Malabar? (Laughter.) The Hon. Minister is Minister for Law."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Dr. Menon meant Minister from Malabar."

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Sir, sitting as I am on the Treasury Benches I cannot issue statements like Dr. Menon or other Opposition Members. What I can do is to meet my Colleague the Revenue Minister and see that relief is granted and that I have done. Like hon. Members Dr. Menon and others, I cannot be issuing statements. They issue statements quite often to wreck the party in power merely because they do not agree with the programme of the party. I am sorry that Dr. Menon made this remark. He ought not to have done that, since I will not be getting an opportunity to explain my stand as he would get. I have to weigh every word that I use. I hope he will not resort to this kind of remarks a second time. Thank you, Sir."

* DR. K. B. MENON :—" May I just say a word, Sir? I know the Hon. Minister cannot issue statements blaming the Government. I only wanted him to issue a statement about the actual facts and the actual suffering that the people are undergoing in that part of the country in order to console them."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad I am given this opportunity to place before this House all the information available with me regarding the damage caused by the recent floods in Malabar. I hope all the short notice questions given notice of on the subject will be covered by my statement and disposed of. It is a pity that not only men but also Nature behaves capriciously. Last month, that is in June, in Srikakulam it rained in a concentrated manner and there was about 20 inches of rain, which has resulted in great havoc. The same thing has been repeated in Malabar also. I am inclined to feel in this connection that in our prayer for rain we must add a rider that we must have rain in required quantities and it should be properly distributed among the various areas.

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker] [22nd July 1953

1-50 p.m. " The Malabar district received the heaviest rainfall between the 4th and 7th July 1953. It is reported that the floods were widespread over the coastal and western taluks and that a large number of houses, mostly thatched huts, have collapsed. I give below the details with regard to some of the places :—

' *Kozhikode Municipality.*—Over 2,500 persons residing in the low-lying areas had to vacate their houses. A relief committee was formed, subscriptions were collected and food was given to the evacuees. The evacuees went back to their homes on the 10th instant.

' *Beypur.*—There was some soil erosion in this place on account of which 147 coconut trees belonging to the fishermen were uprooted. Nine families had to remove their huts to prevent them from being washed away by the floods. Monetary relief was sanctioned for each of the nine families for the reconstruction of their houses.

' *Kurumbranad.*—In Badagara, the sea advanced about a furlong eroding a considerable portion of the foreshore land on the southern side of the Port Office, destroying 11 huts and uprooting nearly 100 coconut trees and causing damage to the fish-curing yard. The Collector has sanctioned liberal relief to the inmates of the houses.

' Several cases of huts collapsing or on the verge of collapse in the interior areas have also been reported. The death of some 15 or 16 heads of cattle is also reported.

' *Chirakkal.*—This is the worst-affected taluk. About 330 houses were either destroyed or damaged. Local relief committees are rendering all possible help. The Collector has placed money at the disposal of the Revenue Divisional Officer for giving necessary relief.

' *Ponnani.*—This is another badly affected taluk. One hundred and thirty-five huts have collapsed here and about 700 persons have been rendered homeless. Two hundred houses were also rendered temporarily unfit for occupation. The Collector has issued orders for distribution of a large sum of money to those who are unable to reconstruct their houses without financial assistance. I shall mention the rates later.

' The Collector has stated that full details have not yet been received because communications, which are difficult even in normal times, during this season, were cut off by the floods and the interior places were inaccessible. From the first report, it is found that one or two lives have been lost. One child was drowned in a hut where there was an accumulation of rain water. Another death was due to a catamaran capsizing.

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'The Collector sanctioning monetary relief according to the following scale and he is incurring the expenditure subject to approval :—

*Reconstruction of houses*—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (*a*) Harijans | ... | ... | Rs. 30 per family. |
| (*b*) Others | ... | ... | Rs. 20 ,, |

*Repairs to houses* :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (*a*) Harijans | ... | ... | Rs. 20 per family. |
| (*b*) Others | ... | ... | Rs. 10 ,, |

"I have received a telegram this morning which says :

'Rain generally beneficial in Palghat and Walluvanad taluks, the two paddy growing taluks. Gruel centres have been ordered to be opened wherever necessary. Relief is given and already money is freely given on an adequate scale.'

So, Sir, the Collector has full discretion to give relief. Only with regard to repairs and putting up of huts, a certain scale has been prescribed. But for the other kinds of relief such as opening gruel centres, he has got complete discretion. He knows the conditions obtaining in each place and I am sure he will do the needful.

"The hon. Member who initiated the debate deplored that there is not sufficient publicity for Malabar. There is no publicity for the Malabar floods, he said. I do not know which other place got better publicity. He also said that Malabar is under a handicap because there is no proper representation for it in the Cabinet. I do not exactly catch what he says but this is what I understand. He has a grievance that the Cabinet will not do for Malabar as much as is expected. I can only tell him that the handicap for Malabar is that it is having a Minister in the Cabinet from Malabar. On the other hand, Tanjore has not got even one. I am referring to Tanjore because there was a comparison between the Tanjore floods and the recent Malabar floods. Tanjore had no God-father in the Cabinet but Malabar has one.

"Sir, he also wanted that permission should be given to put up huts on porambokes. I will certainly look into the matter and do whatever that is possible.

"Mr. T. C. Narayana Nambiar said that there is lot of damage, that full details are not forthcoming and that the Government must do their utmost to give relief. I am awaiting some reports. As soon as the reports are received, I will do what I can.

"He also referred to evictions. I thought evictions would come only under the Malabar Tenancy Act but they have come here also! These are only evictions caused by floods and relief will be given to the affected persons. But there must be some motive for the hon. Member to refer to evictions here. Some people take advantage of Nature's evictions and try to see that those evicted are not rehabilitated. We will certainly look into this matter also and see that no injustice is done and will not allow any subterfuge efforts to delay relief.

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker] [22nd July 1953

"Then, Sir, my Harijan friends will feel quite happy and satisfied that there are so many Caste Hindu Members here who have suddenly become so very compassionate towards Harijans. Perhaps that is because only Harijans have been affected by the floods much and are numerous."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—"Because they are working under them."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"I do not blame those Members. I am glad they have taken up the cause of the Harijans who have been affected. The Government are doing their very best to help them and the help these people render them will be a sort of solace to them in their distress. That Government are particularly interested in them can be seen from the fact that there is a difference in the scale of relief, the Harijans getting Rs. 30 and others only Rs. 20. So, let not those hon. Members go away with the idea that they alone have the monopoly of putting forth the case of Harijans. The Government are also trying to help them and my Harijan friends cannot be dissatisfied with the Government.

"Sir, this is all that I wish to say at this stage. Any more information that I get will be given to the House as soon as it is received, even without a request from hon. Members for the same. As I have said already, we shall try to do our best to help those who have been affected by the floods."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. tomorrow."

The House then adjourned.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

## Appendix I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 108 asked by Sri M. Rajeswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 931 supra.]

*Statement showing the names of the new Harijan hostels recognized during 1952–53 and the number and amount of grants sanctioned to each of them.*

| *Serial number and name of the hostel.* | *Eligible communities (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other eligible communities).* *Number of grants sanctioned.* | *Amount sanctioned.* | *Backward classes.* *Number of grants sanctioned.* | *Amount sanctioned.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| | | RS. | | RS. |
| *South Arcot.* | | | | |
| 1 Sivashanmuga Harijan Boys' Hostel, Kallakurichi. | 15 | 2,250 | .. | .. |
| 2 Nethaji Harijan Hostel, Cuddalore N.T. .. | 20 | 3,000 | .. | .. |
| *North Arcot.* | | | | |
| 3 Harijan Hostel, Wandiwash (run by the District Board). | 16 | 2,400 | .. | .. |
| *Ramanathapuram.* | | | | |
| 4 Thakker Baba Hostel, Manamadurai (Sivaganga taluk). | 17 | 2,550 | 2 | 300 |
| 5 Sri Rajaji Hostel, Kamudhi (Mudukulathur taluk). | 17 | 2,550 | 2 | 300 |
| 6 A.V. High School Hostel, Sathur (Sathur taluk). | 2 | 300 | 18 | 2,700 |
| *Madurai.* | | | | |
| 7 Santhi Manavar Illam, Nilakkottai (Nilakkottai taluk). | 15 | 2,250 | 3 | 450 |
| 8 Harijan Hostel, Thandikudi .. .. | 20 | 3,000 | .. | .. |
| *Coimbatore.* | | | | |
| 9 Sri Sadhuguru Harijan Hostel, Kallimalai (Coimbatore taluk). | 14 | 2,100 | .. | .. |
| 10 Kanya Gurukulam Boarding Home, Gandhinagar, Peelamedu P.O. | 10 | 1,500 | 2 | 300 |
| *Chingleput.* | | | | |
| 11 Gandhi Kasthurba Hostel, Cheyyur (Madurantakam taluk). | 20 | 3,000 | .. | .. |
| 12 Adi-Dravida Harijan Hostel, Acharapakkam (Madurantakam taluk). | 2 | 300 | .. | .. |
| *Tanjore.* | | | | |
| 13 Meiporul Kalvi Kalagam, Thiruvarur .. | 5 | 750 | 5 | 750 |
| 14 Rettamalai Srinivasan Harijan Hostel, Pattukkottai (Pattukkottai taluk). | 15 | 2,250 | .. | .. |

| Serial number and name of the hostel. | Eligible communities (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other eligible communities). Number of grants sanctioned. | Amount sanctioned. | Backward classes. Number of grants sanctioned. | Amount sanctioned. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| | | RS. | | RS. |
| *Tanjore—cont.* | | | | |
| 15 Periyar Ramaswami Students' Home, Tirutturaipundi. | 5 | 750 | .. | .. |
| *South Kanara.* | | | | |
| 16 Sri Saradha Marati Hostel, Perla (Kasaragod taluk). | 15 | 2,250 | .. | .. |
| *The Nilgiris.* | | | | |
| 17 Harijan Hostel, Gudalur .. .. .. | 14 | 2,100 | 2 | 300 |
| *Nellore.* | | | | |
| 18 Sarvodhaya Harijan Hostel, Tarlupad (Podili taluk). | 15 | 2,250 | .. | .. |
| 19 Harijan Girls Hostel, Chinnacherukur .. | 15 | 2,250 | .. | .. |
| *Guntur.* | | | | |
| 20 Harijan Hostel, Varagini (Pedanandipadu P.O.). | 15 | 2,250 | .. | .. |
| 21 Adivasi Hostel, Vinukonda .. .. .. | 10 | 1,500 | .. | .. |
| 22 Sugali Hostel, Chinnaravur, Tenali .. .. | 10 | 1,500 | .. | .. |
| *Yerukula (Adivasis).* | | | | |
| 23 Girls' Hostel, Vetapalem .. .. .. | 3 | 450 | .. | .. |
| 24 Gandhi Students' Hostel for Boys, Bapatla (run by Sri Ravela Buchiah). | 3 | 450 | .. | .. |
| 25 Kasthurba Girls' Hostel, Bapatla (run by Sri Ravela Buchiah). | 3 | 450 | .. | .. |
| *East Godavari.* | | | | |
| 26 Bharathy Students' Hostel, Ramachandrapuram. | 10 | 1,500 | .. | .. |
| 27 Venkata Rajeswari Harijan and Backward Class Girls' Hostel, Amalapuram. | 3 | 450 | .. | .. |
| 28 Arundathy Hostel, Rayavaram .. .. | 3 | 450 | .. | .. |
| 29 Harijan Hostel, Kumaragiripatnam .. | 3 | 450 | .. | .. |
| 30 Harijan Hostel, Kolanpa .. .. .. | 3 | 450 | .. | .. |
| *West Godavari.* | | | | |
| 31 Sri Gandhiji Harijan Boys' Hostel Pedapadu. | 3 | 450 | .. | .. |
| 32 Harijan Girls' Hostel, Ganapavaram .. | 3 | 450 | .. | .. |
| 33 Basic Harijan Boys' and Girls' Middle School Hostel, Pentapadu. | 5 | 750 | .. | .. |

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| Serial number and name of the hostel. | Eligible communities (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other eligible communities.) Number of grants sanctioned. | Amount sanctioned. | Backward classes. Number of grant sanctioned. | Amount sanctioned. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| | | RS. | | RS. |
| *Visakhapatnam.* | | | | |
| 34 Mahatma Harijan Boarding Home, Srungavarapukota. | 10 | 1,500 | .. | .. |
| 35 Rajaji Harijan Boys' Hostel, Kodur .. | 15 | 2,250 | .. | .. |
| 36 Seva Sadan Harijan Girls' Hostel, Proddatur. | 25 | 3,750 | .. | .. |
| 37 Harijan Hostel, Rayachotty .. .. | 20 | 3,000 | 2 | 300 |
| *Kurnool.* | | | | |
| 38 Harijan Hostel, Gudur .. .. .. | 14 | 2,100 | .. | .. |
| 39 Poor Boys' Home, Nandikotkur .. .. | 8 | 1,200 | 10 | 1,500 |
| 40 Sri Prahalladha Poor Boys' Home, Allegada (Sirvel taluk). | 15 | 2,250 | .. | .. |
| 41 Poor Boys' Home, Repalli .. .. .. | 11 | 1,650 | .. | .. |
| 42 Poor Boys' Hostel, Pattikonda .. .. | 1 | 150 | 4 | 600 |
| 43 Harijan Hostel, Dhare .. .. .. | 20 | 3,000 | .. | .. |
| *Anantapur.* | | | | |
| 44 Harijan Hostel, Agali (Madakasira taluk) .. | 10 | 1,500 | .. | .. |
| 45 V.S. V.S. Hostel, Anantapur .. .. | .. | .. | 6 | 900 |
| *Chittoor.* | | | | |
| 46 Poor Boys' Home, Chittoor, (run by Sri Gowthami Jeeva Karmaya Saugham). | 25 | 3,750 | .. | .. |
| *Srikakulam.* | | | | |
| 47 Sri Gandhi Delluabandhu Ashram for Girls, Amadalavalasa. | 9 | 1,350 | .. | .. |
| *Tiruchirappalli.* | | | | |
| 48 The Mahatmaji Harijan Hostel, Turaiyur .. | 9 | 1,350 | .. | .. |
| 49 The Dr. Ambedkar Students' Hostel, Karur.* | 15 | 2,250 | .. | .. |

* This hostel has been closed and grants cancelled.

## APPENDIX II

[*Vide* answer to unstarred question No. 114 asked by Sri K. Shanmugam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 933 *supra* ]

The information is furnished in Statements I and II below :—

### *Statement I.*

*Statement showing the number of applications, amount applied for, etc., under the Well-subsidy Schemes in Kandukur and Podili taluks of Nellore district.*

| *Particulars.* | *Kandukur taluk.* 1950–51. | 1951–52. | *Podili taluk.* 1950–51. | 1951–52. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1 (*a*) The number of applications received. | 2,105 | Nil. | 117 | Nil. |
| (*b*) Total amount applied for .. | Rs. 10,65,000 | ,, | Rs. 5,87,500 | ,, |
| 2 (*a*) Number of wells for which grants were sanctioned. | 50 | ,, | 22 | ,, |
| (*b*) Number sunk .. .. | 4 | ,, | .. | ,, |
| (*c*) Number left in incomplete stage. | 20 | ,, | 17 | ,, |
| (*d*) Number of wells not started. | 26 | ,, | 5 | ,, |
| (*e*) Total amount involved .. | Rs. 25,000 | ,, | Rs. 18,500 | ,, |
| 3 Amount set apart (allotted) .. | Rs. 25,000 | ,, | Rs. 18,500 | ,, |
| 4 Amount disbursed .. .. | Rs. 25,000 | ,, | Rs. 16,250 | ,, |
| 5 (*a*) Number of applications received from Harijans. | Nil. | ,, | Nil. | ,, |
| (*b*) Number granted .. .. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| (*c*) Number rejected (with reasons). | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |

*Remarks.*—The particulars of wells sunk, etc., are furnished in a separate statement villagewise (Statement II).

*Note.*—The scheme was not in force in 1952–53.

### *Statement II.*

#### *Kandukur Taluk.*

| *Name of the village.* | *Number of wells sunk.* | *Name of the village.* | *Number of wells incomplete.* | *Name of the village.* | *Number of wells not started.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1 Somarajupalli .. | 1 | Vellatur .. .. | 3 | Vellathur .. .. | 3 |
| 2 Ayyaparajapalli .. | 2 | Ilavara .. .. | 3 | Somarajupalli .. | 4 |
| 3 Yedulurpadu .. | 1 | Kandukur .. | 1 | Sameerapalem .. | 1 |
| | | Pakala .. .. | 2 | Chinalaterpi .. .. | 1 |
| | | Chathukupadu .. | 1 | Mekapad .. .. | 1 |
| | | Chagollu .. .. | 2 | Vaviletipad .. .. | 1 |
| | | Vardinenipalem .. | 1 | Ayyaparajupalem .. | 1 |
| | | Ponnalur.. .. | 1 | Ulavapad .. .. | 2 |

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### *Kandukur taluk*—cont.

| *Name of the village.* | *Number of wells sunk.* | *Name of the village.* | *Number of wells incomplete.* | *Name of the village.* | *Number of wells not started.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| | | Kothapeta .. | 1 | Yedlurpad .. | 3 |
| | | Yedlurpadu .. | 2 | Vellaturu Kalidasavari Kandriga. | 1 |
| | | Polinenipalem .. | 2 | Polinenipalem .. .. | 1 |
| | | Baddepudi .. | 1 | Roll pad .. .. | 1 |
| | | | | Kondasamudram .. | 2 |
| | | | | Lingasamudram .. | 1 |
| | | | | Veeraraghavunikota .. | 2 |
| | | | | Viswanathapuram .. | 1 |
| | 4 | | 20 | | 26 |

### *Podili taluk.*

| *Name of the village.* | *Number of wells incomplete.* | *Name of the village.* | *Number of wells not started.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Kondareddipalli .. .. | 1 | Pedarikatla .. .. | 2 |
| Obayapalli .. .. | 3 | Kalajuvvalapad .. | 3 |
| Mekalavaripalli .. .. | 1 | | |
| Mangalagunta .. .. | 1 | | |
| Batchalakurapad .. .. | 1 | | |
| Katragunta .. .. .. | 1 | | |
| Gollapalli .. .. .. | 1 | | |
| Kalajuvvalapad .. .. | 1 | | |
| Karumanipalli, hamlet of Mirzupet. | 1 | | |
| Kunchepalli .. .. .. | 1 | | |
| Gundlasamudram .. .. | 1 | | |
| Eluru .. .. .. .. | 1 | | |
| Chinarikatla .. .. .. | 2 | | |
| Ramapuram kandriga .. | 1 | | |
| | 17 | | 5 |

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## APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 117 asked by Sri M. Kalyanasundaram at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 935 supra].

*Statement 'A' referred to in clause (a).*

Categories of staff in the Police department to whom dress is supplied by the Government are shown below :—

(*a*) Sergeant-Major
(*b*) Sergeants
(*c*) Head Constables
(*d*) Constables
} of the Madras City Police, District Police and State Police Radio Grid.

(*e*) Jamadar of the Madras City Police and District Police.

(*f*) Dafadars and Sowars
(*g*) Police Boys
(*h*) Boatman
(*i*) Launch Drivers
} of the Madras City Police.

(*j*) Subedar-Major
(*k*) Subedar
(*l*) Jamadar
} of the Special Armed Police and Malabar Special Police.

(*m*) Havildar-Major
(*n*) Havildar
(*o*) Naiks
(*p*) Lance Naiks
(*q*) Constables
(*r*) Bugle Boys
(*s*) Followers
} of the Special Armed Police and Malabar Special Police.

(*t*) Radio Operators of the State Police Radio Grid.

*Statement 'B' referred to in clause (d).*

Statement showing the particulars of uniform allowance paid to the Subordinate Police officers.

*City and District Police.*

| Category of officers. | Allowance paid. |
|---|---|
| 1 Inspectors .. .. | (i) Initial grant of Rs. 80 on completion of probation. Renewed at intervals of five years except the last three years preceding retirement. |
| | (ii) Rs. 200 to those transferred from mufassal to Madras City. |
| | (iii) Rs. 50 when transferred from Madras City to mufassal. |

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*City and District Police—cont.*

| Category of officers. | Allowance paid. |
|---|---|
| 2 Sub-Inspectors .. | (i) Initial grant of Rs. 60 in the mufassal and Rs. 100 in Madras City on completion of probation. Renewed at intervals of five years except the last three years preceding retirement.<br>(ii) Rs. 135 to those transferred from mufassal to Madras City.<br>(iii) Rs. 30 when transferred from Madras City to Mufassal. |
| 3 Jamadar (Armed Reserve). | Uniform allowance at Rs. 3–8–0 per mensem. |
| 4 Head Constables and Constables. | Uniform allowance at Rs. 2 per mensem. Clothing allowance of Rs. 1–14–0 to those serving in C.I.D. and Special Branch. |

*Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police Units.*

| Category of officers. | Allowance paid. |
|---|---|
| 1 Subedars including Subedars-Major and Jamadars (including Jamadar Adjutant). | Uniform allowance at Rs. 3–8–0 per mensem. |
| 2 Havildars-Major, Havildars, Naiks, Lance Naiks and Constables. | Uniform allowance at Rs. 2 per mensem. |

*Finger-Print Bureau.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Tester Sub-Inspectors. | Initial uniform grant of Rs. 50. |

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## APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 121 asked by Sri S. Vemiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 936 supra.]

*Statement showing the pendency of land acquisition cases in the districts.*

| District. | *Total number of cases pending in the district.* (a) | *Total number of cases pending in the district for over ten years.* (b) | *Number of cases pending in the district for over five years.* (c) | *Number of cases pending in the district for over one year.* (d) | *Number of cases in which draft notification under section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act was published.* (e) | *Number of cases withdrawn after publication of draft notification under section 4 (1).* (f) | *Number of cases where award stage is reached but pending for some reasons or other.* (g) | *Number of cases in which the Government were pleased to meet the entire cost of acquisition.* (h) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Srikakulam .. | 33 | .. | .. | 33 | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 |
| 2 Visakhapatnam .. | 5 | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 East Godavari .. | 15 | .. | 3 | 12 | 12 | .. | 3 | 5 |
| 4 West Godavari .. | 50 | .. | 9 | 41 | 47 | 2 | 1 | All cases. |
| 5 Krishna .. | 228 | .. | 4 | 173 | 89 | 37 | 11 | 2 |
| 6 Guntur .. | 181 | .. | .. | 100 | 5 | .. | 3 | .. |
| 7 Nellore .. .. | 37 | .. | .. | 18 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 8 Chittoor .. .. | 14 | .. | .. | 14 | 14 | .. | 7 | 7 |
| 9 Kurnool .. | 47 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | 8 |
| 10 Cuddapah .. .. | 83 | .. | .. | 41 | 67 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| 11 Bellary .. .. | 77 | .. | .. | 16 | 17 | 3 | 7 | 43 |
| 12 Anantapur .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 5 | 4 |
| 13 Madras .. .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 14 Chingleput .. | 28 | .. | .. | 23 | 27 | .. | 1 | 17 |
| 15 North Arcot .. | 29 | .. | 1 | 21 | 66 | .. | 5 | 5 |
| 16 South Arcot .. | 18 | .. | .. | 8 | 9 | .. | 4 | 4 |
| 17 Tanjore .. .. | 48 | .. | .. | 7 | 6 | .. | 1 | * |
| 18 Tiruchirappalli .. | 2[illegible] | .. | .. | 18 | 24 | 1 | .. | 4 |
| 19 Madurai .. .. | 34 | .. | .. | 17 | 14 | .. | 7 | 13 |
| 20 Ramanathapuram | 26 | .. | .. | 11 | 21 | .. | 2 | 21 |
| 21 Tirunelveli .. | 77 | .. | .. | 26 | 51 | .. | 7 | 39 |
| 22 Coimbatore .. | 9 | .. | 1 | 8 | 9 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 23 Salem .. .. | 20 | .. | 1 | 19 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 13 |
| 24 Malabar .. .. | 10 | .. | .. | 10 | 10 | .. | 1 | 7 |
| 25 South Kanara .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 26 The Nilgiris .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

* Except in a few cases where a nominal contribution was paid by the Harijans capable of paying, the entire cost was met by the Government.

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## APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 130 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 941 supra.]

The Public Health Schemes that were taken up under the Post-war Reconstruction and Development Schemes and the results obtained thereunder are given below :—

1. *Training of Health Visitors.*—The scheme provides for the training of Health Visitors in the Government Training School for Health Visitors, Madras, by granting stipend to the students at Rs. 25 per mensem. Seventy-three students were so far trained since 1948 and the scheme is being continued.

2. *Expansion of Malaria Bureau.*—Under the Post-war Reconstruction and Development Schemes. " Expansion of Malaria Bureau was created in this department towards the close of 1945 more or less on the lines laid down in the report of the Health Survey and Development Committee. Besides a Central Malaria Laboratory at Madras and four Regional Malaria Organizations at Bellary, Visakhapatnam, Tanjore and Coimbatore, there are at present 39 Malaria Control Schemes in the various parts of this State spread over an aggregate area of nearly 11,500 square miles benefiting a population of about 2·3 millions. Eleven of these anti-malaria schemes are intended chiefly for assisting land colonization and development, four schemes are functioning in connexion with multi-purpose projects in progress in the State, to secure freedom from Malaria which otherwise may impede the progress of these projects.

After the introduction of Anti-malaria Schemes, Malaria transmission has been stopped in several areas and a fillip has been given to colonization and food production in previously deserted areas. Large areas in the Wynaad and the Agencies previously uninhabited on account of the prevalence of Malaria have now been colonized, as malaria has ceased to exist as a menace. Several thousand acres of virgin soil have been brought under the plough. In Gandamanaickanur Zamin area alone, 1,000 acres have been brought under cultivation. The freedom from Malaria has assisted the Grow More Food Campaign and the people now freed from Malaria have the time and energy for more useful pursuits.

3. *Expansion of Health Service.*—Affording of medical aid and public health services by a twenty-year plan under which no village will be more than 5 miles from the nearest rural dispensary, while in thickly populated areas, a Health Centre will serve 10,000 to 12,000 people are the main objects contemplated in this scheme. One hundred and fifty combined Medical and Public Health Primary Centres and 25 group centres were sanctioned for the first quinquennium commencing from 1948. Out of these, 30 primary health centres were opened in 1948 in the districts of Kurnool, Guntur, North Arcot, Coimbatore and South Malabar. Further implementation of the scheme and the opening of group centres were deferred on account of financial stringency of Government. The

30 centres continue to function with the exception of one centre in North Arcot which was closed down for want of medical personnel. Useful Public Health work has been done by the scheme. Approximately 250 villages are being served by all the Primary Centres benefiting a total population of about 6 lakhs.

*Poonamallee Health Unit.*—This was started in 1935 and included in the Post-war Development Scheme No. 92. The unit at present consists of four centres and serves a population of 60,000 comprised in 36 Revenue villages in an area of 35 square miles. It continues to do useful work in all directions of Public Health administration and particularly under Maternity and Child-Welfare immunization. It is a field training centre for Sanitary Inspector students and other Public Health post-graduates. It also serves as a model demonstration centre to show as to what an organized Public Health administration would do to improve the health of the rural population.

4. *Nutritional Research.*—Intensive nutrition work in selected areas, and extending its scope to other areas based on the achievement of the results are the chief aims of the scheme. The scheme as reorganized and included under the Post-war Development Schemes of the State, has been fully implemented, during the year 1951–52.

Extensive diet and nutrition surveys have been carried out by the three nutrition units functioning at Poonamalle Health Unit. Tiruchirappalli and Anantapur, to assess the dietary patterns of the families representing different socio-economic status, and also to appraise the nutritional status, of the people especially children. About 1,800 families have been surveyed for their diets till the end of 1952. The people are also being educated on nutritional matters to make their diet nutritious, and balanced by taking locally available cheap nutritious foods.

Two Nutrition clinics attached to the District Headquarters Hospitals started functioning during 1951. The Nutrition Bureau. Madras, has undertaken the training of personnel on the subject of food and nutrition. The Nutrition laboratory, attached to the Nutrition Bureau has been equipped for carrying out routine analysis of foods and for work on problems of applied Nutrition. The scheme submitted by this Department for the training in Scientific Nutrition of lay personnel, etc., by the Central Nutrition Bureau has been approved by Government. A conference on Nutrition was held on 11th August 1952 to review the progress of Nutrition work. carried out in the State. Measures are being taken to implement the decisions arrived at the conference.

5. *Health Education and Publicity.*—Only one Upper Division Clerk has been sanctioned under this scheme. The staff takes part in exhibitions in Madras City and in mufassal. The scheme is progressing.

6. *Rural Water-supply.*—Under the Rural Water-supply Scheme, wells are sunk in accordance with the programme prepared by Collectors and approved by the Government. Twelve thousand

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five hundred and eighty-one wells have been completed from 1948–49 (commencement of the Five-Year Programme) to October 1952 and 5,077 works are in progress.

7. *Water-supply and Drainage Schemes*—(1) *Kozhikode Water-supply Scheme.*—All works except sterlization of mains, fittings of taps to fountains and providing chemical treatment plant were completed. Plans and estimates for the first stage of the treatment works have been sanctioned by the Government and the works have been taken up for execution.

(2) *Coimbatore Drainage Scheme.*—Except providing pipe line for digestion tank, erection of pumping plant for supernatant liquor well and digested sludge well, all other works have been completed.

(3) *Coimbatore Water-supply Scheme.*—All works except laying of duplicate main for about 4,000 feet, laying of the 24″ and 14″ feeder mains have been completed.

(4) *Cochin Water-supply Scheme.*—Out of the 25 numbers of additional public fountains to be constructed, 22 fountains were connected. The scheme is in operation.

(5) *Karamadai Water-supply Scheme.*—Pump house, elevated R.C. Reservoir, deepening of well, laying and jointing of distribution pipe line and connection for 7 public fountains completed. Erection of pumpset has to be done.

(6) *Mangalore Water-supply Scheme.*—The original work with Gurpur as source was abandoned and the estimate for the new scheme with Nethravathi as source is under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer (General and Buildings). Twenty thousand R.ft. of 20″ diameter C.I. " C " class pipes required for the pumping main have been received and will be laid.

(7) *Salem (Mettur) Water-supply Scheme.*—The scheme has been handed over to the municipality early in 1952. Certain minor items such as fixing up the drainage pump, etc., are yet to be completed. Supply and erection of auxiliary pumpset at Intake tower remains to be done.

(8) *Valparai Water-supply Scheme.*—Improvements to suction well and service reservoirs and laying of new pumping main have been completed. Erection of pumpset remains to be done.

(9) *Guntur Water-supply Scheme.*—S.S. Tank has been completed. All the 7 R.C. Service Reservoirs for 4 in low level area and 3 in high level area are nearing completion. Work on the laying of the C.I. pipes for the pumping main and distribution system and the work on the booster station is nearing completion. Works relating to the high and low lift pump-house, raw water pumping station, the provision of pumping plants and the purification plants remain to be done.

(10) *Vijayavada Water-supply Improvements.*—Arrangement of distribution system work has already been completed.

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(11) *Vijayavada Water-supply Scheme (Emergency Scheme).* —Supply and erection of turbine pumpset and construction of pump chamber over circular well No. 2 are the remaining works to be executed.

(12) *Visakhapatnam Water-supply Scheme.*—Laying and jointing of C.I. pipes for the distribution system in Daba Gardens, etc., completed. Installations of III pumping set in T.S.R. Pumping Station and electrification of Gosthani Pump House are in progress.

(13) *Visakhapatnam Partial Drainage Scheme.*—Laying and jointing of C.I. pipes and connected masonry works are remaining for completion.

(14) *Chodavaram Water-supply Scheme.*—The scheme is completed except for permanent connection to the reservoir and fixing water level indicator. Work on the extensions to the distribution system is also in progress.

(15) *Salur Water-supply Scheme.*—Suction well has to be taken up after the site is decided.

(16) *Kakinada Water-supply Improvements, Part I.*—Land required for the formation of summer storage tank at Samalkota has been acquired. G.I. pipes required for the gravity main are being received.

(17) *Kakinada Water-supply, Part II.*—Except for a few minor items all the works have been completed and handed over to the municipality. The filter beds are already functioning.

(18) *Kakinada Water-supply, Part III.*—Laying and jointing of the distribution system is in progress to the tune of Rs. 81,600 only and the balance of work will be taken up when funds are made available.

(19) *Peddapuram Water-supply Scheme.* The land required for the scheme has been acquired.

(20) *Rajahmundry Water-supply Improvements.*—Work is almost completed except for erection of pump sets which is also in progress.

(21) *Bellary Water-supply Improvements.*—Work on the pump and pump house is nearing completion. Supply and erection of pumping plants, is to be completed.

(22) *Tirupathi Drainage Scheme II Improvements.*—The work has been completed except minor works.

(23) *Voyalpad Water-supply Scheme.*—Pump house, watchmen's quarters and infiltration-*cum*-suction well completed. Laying and jointing of pumping main and the construction of the reservoir are in progress. Work in distribution system is to be taken up.

(24) *Kurnool Water-supply Improvements.*—All work has been completed.

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(25) *Nandyal Water-supply Scheme.*—Supply of pipes and specials are awaited for beginning the work for which orders have been placed.

(26) *Guntakal Water-supply Scheme, II Stage.*—The entire work of the first stage on tank and central trench excavation as sanctioned has been completed. Orders sanctioning the stage of the work for the pumping main, pumping plants and service reservoir have been issued.

(27) *Hindupur Water-supply Scheme, I Stage.*—Work completed.

(28) *Chittoor Drainage Scheme (Balance of Instalment).*—Proposals to go in for a sewered system are under consideration because of the site difficulties and handicaps met with.

(29) *Chittoor Water-supply Scheme.*—Laying and jointing of the pumping main has been completed for a length of about 18,300 feet and infiltration well completed.

(30) *Tirupathi Water-supply Scheme (Confluence Source).*—Emergency works are completed, and they are functioning. Administrative sanction for the detailed plans and estimates for the scheme has been accorded recently.

(31) *Cuddalore Water-supply Improvements, I Stage.*—Execution of the scheme sanctioned by Government recently.

(32) *Tiruchirappalli Water Works II Instalment of One-year Programme.*—Laying and jointing of 18″ main for 918′ and 24″ main for the balance of 100′ remain to be done.

(33) *Tiruchirappalli Water Works IV Instalment of One-year Programme.*—The entire work has been completed except linking the new main with the old mains.

(34) *Tiruchirappalli Water Works I Instalment of Two-year Programme.*—The work has been completed in all respects.

(35) *Tiruchirappalli Water Works II Instalment of Two-year Programme.*—Pipes and specials are being received. The work on the distribution system in the Rockfort area will be taken up shortly for execution.

(36) *Tiruchirappalli Water Works—Rectification of defects.*—The work has been completed in all respects.

(37) *Tiruchirappalli Partial Drainage Scheme (Diversion of Sullage).*—A major part of the work is completed and the pump-house construction is being taken up.

(38) *Srirangam Drainage Scheme, I Stage.*—The entire work except the fixing of C.I. grating and baffle plate for the drain junction has been completed.

(39) *Srirangam Drainage Scheme, II Stage.*—Work on the open drains has been mostly completed. Pumping station and appurtenant works are under way.

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(40) *Paramakudy Drainage Scheme.*—Main work has been completed. The scheme as sanctioned has been completed. From the savings available, some additional works are proposed to be taken up.

(41) *Sivaganga Water-supply Scheme.*—The improvements to the tank are completed. Provision of the infiltration gallery and a distribution system has been held over.

(42) *Manapparai Water-supply Scheme.*—The further infiltration works have not yet been taken up pending an examination of the question of treatment necessary for improving the quality of the water.

(43) *Kodaikanad Water-supply Extension to Observatory.*—All the works except the construction of a veranda annexe to the pump-house and the approach road for the pumping station have been completed.

(44) *Karur Water Works—Repairs to infiltration of wells.*—The work has been completed in all respects.

(45) *Kumbakonam Water-supply Scheme.*—Work is almost completed except for short gaps in the distribution system.

(46) *Nagapattinam Drainage Scheme.*—Scheme has been completed but for the laying of the 14″ sewage pumping main across the Kaduvaiyar.

(47) *Kayalpatnam Water-supply Scheme.*—The headworks part of the scheme is in rapid progress. Pumping main to the villages has been laid. Distribution system and service reservoirs are to be pursued.

(48) *Palayamkottai Water-supply Scheme.*—Work at headworks has been completed except on the pumping station. The work of constructing one R.C.C. Reservoir is in good progress. Work on laying C.I. pipes for the pumping main and the distribution system is also under execution and is in good progress.

(49) *Srivilliputtur Water-supply Scheme.*—Work on the infiltration gallery and the manhole well at the headworks has been completed departmentally. Work on the masonry service reservoir at Kottamedu is nearing completion. Laying of C.I. pipes for the gravitation main in the first reach of 1,500 has been taken up departmentally. Tenders for the other two reaches as also for the distribution system have been accepted by Government and the work will be taken up shortly. Tenders for the remaining reaches of the gravitation main have been called for by the Executive Engineer (Public Health), Tiruchirappalli.

(50) *Virudhunagar Restricted Drainage Scheme.*—Revised estimate is sanctioned. Further works will be taken up and completed.

(51) *Tiruchirappalli Water Works I Instalment of One-Year Programme.*—Fixing of cover slabs is the only remaining item of work to be done.

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(52) *Tuticorin Water-supply Scheme.*—The question of opening a special (Public Health) Subdivision to deal with the comprehensive improvements to the Water-supply Scheme in a planned manner is under consideration.

(53) *Karaikudi Water-supply Scheme.*—Fixing of three air valves and farming the trench portions of the road remain to be done.

(54) *Linking of Salem (Mettur) Water-supply Scheme with Panamarathupatti Water Works.*—The work is almost completed except laying a length of 400 and laying pipe line in railway crossing.

(55) *Arantangi Water-supply Scheme.*—Work completed and handed over except for certain minor works to be done.

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# APPENDIX VI.

Vide answer to unstarred question No. 141 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 954 supra.]

| (1) | 1946–47. (2) | 1947–48. (3) | 1948–49. (4) | 1949–50. (5) | 1950–51. (6) | 1951–52. (7) | 1952–53. (8) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Contribution to Orissa Government on account of the admission of Oriya candidates of Madras State into the Training Schools in Orissa. | 600 | 640 | 600 | 600 | 520 | 1,511 | 320 |
| 2 Grant to Indian Academy of Science, Bangalore. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| 3 Grants towards All-India Educational Conference. | 1,500 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 Grants to Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Tirumani. | 500 | .. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| 5 Grants to Lucknow University for Endowment Lectures on Indian History and Civilization. | .. | 250 | 250 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 Grants to Tanjore Maharaja Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore. | .. | 10,000 | Since booked under separate head of account. | | | | |
| 7 Poet Laureateships .. .. .. .. | .. | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 8 Encouragement of regional languages—award of prizes. | .. | 2,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 10,500 | 1,000 | 9,000 |
| 9 Grants to Visva Bharathi Santhiniketan. | .. | .. | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | .. |
| 10 Grants to S.I.T.V. towards the exhibition of books suitable for children. | .. | .. | .. | 200 | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 Yeomiah scholarships to Muslim boys .. | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | .. |
| 12 Grants to Srimathi Sakuntala Bharathi .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,000 | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 Grants to Bharatiya Itikasa Parishad towards the publication of Modern History of India. | .. | .. | 10,000 | 10,000 | .. | .. | .. |
| 14 Grants towards the participation of Education Exhibitions. | .. | .. | 10,000 | 13,000 | 7,500 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 15 Grants to Kerala Kala Mandalam .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 16 Grants towards Library Association, Delhi | .. | .. | .. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |
| 17 Honorarium for the preparation of guide books. | .. | .. | .. | 3,040 | .. | .. | .. |

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| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 Grants to Travancore University for Malayalam Lexicon. | .. | .. | 5,000 | 5,000 | .. | .. | .. |
| 19 Purchase of copy rights of Poet Bharathi's work. | .. | .. | .. | 15,000 | 15,729 | .. | .. |
| 20 Payment of grants to wife and daughter of Poet Bharathi. | .. | .. | .. | 10,000 | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 Travelling allowance to Poet Laureates .. | .. | .. | .. | 310 | 300 | .. | 200 |
| 22 Grants to Olympic Association, Madras | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 | 250 | 11,000 | 1,000 |
| 23 Grants towards stipends and equipment for the blind student Jesudoss Subramaniam in the Government Brennen College, Tellicherry and Palghat. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,050 | .. | 600 |
| 24 Grants towards the education experiments conducted by Teachers' Association. | .. | .. | .. | 200 | 500 | .. | .. |
| 25 Grants for the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal for the printing and publication of the History of Telugu Chodas. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 | .. |
| 26 Contribution to Adult Education Conference, Tanjore. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 500 | .. | .. |
| 27 Travelling allowance to Poet Laureate Selection Committee. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 130 | .. | .. |
| 28 Grants to Indian Geographical Society for the publication of souvenir. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 | .. |
| 29 Grants towards the purchase of History and Culture of Indian People. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,987 | .. |
| 30 Grants towards the deputation of candidates for the Table Tennis Championship at Vienna. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 500 | .. |
| 31 Grants to All-India Home Science Conference held at Madras. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 |
| 32 Grants to School of Social Work, Madras .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,000 |
| 33 Grants to the 14th Olymphiad London—Grants to the Indian Olympic Association. | .. | .. | 4,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 34 Purchase of books for selection .. .. | .. | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 35 Grants to Professor N. Venkatarangiah towards expenditure on studies of his son. | .. | .. | 2,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 36 Grants towards the holding of Asian Conference at Madras (in June 1947). | .. | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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## Appendix VII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 146 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 958 supra.]

### *Annexure I.*

The Collector has power to make discretionary grants for the following objects from the amount allotted to his district out of the budget provision each year for the following public objects :—

(1) Construction or improvement of public baths and bathing places and bathing ghats.

(2) Improving river landings and foot bridges.

(3) Building culverts and bridges on village cart-tracts and foot-paths or village roads for which no Government grant is available from any other source.

(4) Constructing, repairing, or improving wells or other sources of drinking water for the poorer classes.

(5) Construction or improvement of ponds in panchayat forest for the use of cattle. (This is subject to the condition that the Collector is satisfied that the forest panchayat is unable, for reasons beyond its control, to meet the expenditure.)

(6) Provision and maintenance of playgrounds for village elementary schools and the formation and maintenance of village playgrounds.

(7) Provision of sites for, or improvements of burial and burning grounds and repair of paths leading to such grounds, and provision of additional land for village communal purposes (e.g., thrashing floor or cattle stand).

(8) Provision of ballacuts or boats for crossing streams and canals which are liable to sudden floods.

(9) Contributions towards the relief of poor people whose houses have been burned or who are suffering from the effects of a flood, cyclone or other sudden calamity when relief is immediately required and there is no time to obtain a grant from the Board of Revenue or the Government from the provision under 'Famine Relief' or any other appropriate head.

(10) Contributions to help poor people to obtain materials for building huts, when they are obliged to vacate their houses on account of plague or any other epidemic diseases.

(11) Rewards to persons who have supported law and order in a specially meritorious way, or displayed special courage or public spirit in saving or attempting to save human life.

(12) Extinguishing of fire, including grant of rewards to persons other than members of the Madras Fire Services who show special courage and public spirit and incur risks in putting out fires.

(13) Raising seedlings for tree-planting in villages.

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(14) Any other object which in the Collector's opinion is calculated to promote public well being and contentment.

(15) Award of prizes to the agriculturists for the encouragements of improved farming and livestock production.

The expenditure is subject to the following restrictions :—

(1) Only real village necessities are eligible grants and no grant should be given for any work unless it is a necessity in the particular locality.

(2) Every grant should be non-recurring, i.e., it should not involve any further commitment whatever.

(3) The annual aggregate expenditure in any district should not exceed Rs. 1,000.

**Note.**—This limit has bee . temporarily raised to Rs. 2,000.

(4) In addition to the above amount, Collectors may incur expenditure on the object specified in item (15), subject to the limits mentioned below :—

| District. (1) | Maximum amount per annum. (2) |
|---|---|
| | RS. |
| Visakhapatnam .. .. .. | 700 |
| East Godavari .. .. .. | 550 |
| West Godavari .. .. .. | 300 |
| Krishna .. .. .. .. | 500 |
| Guntur .. .. .. .. | 700 |
| Kurnool .. .. .. .. | 450 |
| Bellary .. .. .. .. | 500 |
| Anantapur .. .. .. .. | 500 |
| Cuddapah .. .. .. .. | 400 |
| Nellore .. .. .. .. | 500 |
| Chingleput .. .. .. .. | 350 |
| South Arcot .. .. .. | 400 |
| Chittoor .. .. .. .. | 500 |
| North Arcot .. .. .. | 500 |
| Salem .. .. .. .. | 600 |
| Coimbatore .. .. .. | 650 |
| Tiruchirappalli .. .. .. | 600 |
| Tanjore .. .. .. .. | 700 |
| Madurai .. .. .. .. | 600 |
| Ramanathapuram .. .. .. | 500 |
| Tirunelveli .. .. .. .. | 500 |
| Malabar .. .. .. .. | 700 |
| South Kanara .. .. .. | 450 |
| The Nilgiris .. .. .. | 250 |

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*Discretionary Grants by Collectors.*

| (1) | 1949–50. (2) | | | 1950–51. (3) | | | 1951–52. (4) | | | 1952–53 (*up to 31st December* 1952). (5) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | A. | P. | RS. | A. | P. | RS. | A. | P. | RS. | A. | P. |
| Srikakulam .. .. | .. | | | 1,105 | 0 | 0 | *3,362 | 12 | 0 | *2,994 | 8 | 0 |
| Visakhapatnam .. | 811 | 12 | 0 | 183 | 0 | 0 | *7,478 | 9 | 0 | 179 | 7 | 6 |
| East Godavari .. | *4,030 | 0 | 0 | *3,556 | 0 | 0 | 1,570 | 0 | 0 | 260 | 0 | 0 |
| West Godavari .. | 1,869 | 12 | 6 | *2,860 | 0 | 0 | 2,091 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Krishna .. .. | 1,125 | 6 | 0 | 1,841 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 99 | 14 | 0 |
| Guntur .. .. | 1,518 | 8 | 0 | *2,715 | 0 | 0 | 2,660 | 0 | 0 | 810 | 0 | 0 |
| Nellore .. .. | 4,992 | 4 | 0 | 1,471 | 4 | 6 | 2,248 | 14 | 0 | 412 | 12 | [illegible] |
| Cuddapah .. .. | 1,033 | 0 | 0 | 2,100 | 3 | 0 | 2,320 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Anantapur .. .. | 1,499 | 9 | 3 | 2,277 | 5 | 0 | *2,758 | 6 | 0 | 523 | 15 | 6 |
| Bellary .. .. | *8,460 | 0 | 0 | *2,600 | 9 | 7 | *3,390 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| Kurnool .. .. | *13,219 | 4 | 0 | 2,440 | 0 | 0 | 1,907 | 12 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Chittoor .. .. | 490 | 8 | 0 | *2,847 | 11 | 0 | 2,499 | 4 | 5 | 1,045 | 0 | 0 |
| Chingleput .. .. | *8,693 | 6 | 0 | 826 | 14 | 9 | 1,120 | 0 | 0 | 965 | 0 | 0 |
| North Arcot .. .. | 2,497 | 13 | 0 | 2,417 | 0 | 0 | 2,500 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| South Arcot .. .. | 949 | 0 | 0 | 1,980 | 0 | 0 | 1,455 | 8 | 0 | 102 | 0 | 0 |
| Tanjore .. .. | 1,218 | 6 | 6 | 2,161 | 4 | 6 | *4,409 | 10 | 0 | 1,585 | 13 | 0 |
| Tiruchirappalli .. | 1,100 | 0 | 0 | *4,017 | 8 | 3 | *7,093 | 5 | 6 | 496 | 0 | 0 |
| Madurai .. .. | *3,169 | 9 | 0 | 1,700 | 0 | 0 | *3,886 | 0 | 0 | 845 | 0 | 0 |
| Ramanathapuram .. | 974 | 6 | 9 | 819 | 11 | 9 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 386 | 8 | 0 |
| Tirunelveli .. .. | 2,214 | 14 | 5 | 2,499 | 0 | 0 | 1,842 | 4 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Coimbatore .. .. | 1,560 | 0 | 0 | 1,936 | 13 | 0 | 709 | 8 | 0 | 677 | 15 | 0 |
| The Nilgiris .. .. | 2,227 | 2 | 0 | 1,920 | 8 | 0 | 2,191 | 9 | 0 | 667 | 1 | 9 |
| Salem .. .. | 2,385 | 12 | 0 | 1,148 | 0 | 0 | 2,353 | 0 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| South Kanara .. | *3,932 | 12 | 0 | 1,077 | 14 | 0 | 1,869 | 2 | 9 | 1,318 | 2 | 0 |
| Malabar .. .. | *4,603 | 4 | 8 | *4,060 | 12 | 3 | *12,949 | 13 | 0 | 921 | 2 | 0 |
| Presidency Audit .. | 2,847 | 10 | 0 | .. | | | .. | | | .. | | |
| Transfer entries (–) .. | 18,440 | 0 | 10 | 20 | 8 | 5 | 2,964 | 10 | 4 | 26 | 12 | 0 |
| Grand total .. | 54,634 | 0 | 0 | 52,583 | 0 | 0 | 77,366 | 0 | 0 | 15,751 | 15 | 6 |

*Discretionary Grants by the Governor.*

| *Details.* (1) | 1949–50. (2) | | 1950–51. (3) | 1951–52. (4) | | 1952–53 (*up to 31st December* 1952). (5) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RS. | A. | RS. | RS. | A. | RS. | A. |
| Assistance to deserving individuals. | 3,053 | 4 | 2,960 | 3,910 | 5 | 3,255 | 3 |
| Donations to hospitals, social welfare organizations and other institutions. | 17,405 | 4 | 17,825 | 19,095 | 0 | 16,961 | 0 |

* Includes wrong debits.

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*Discretionary Grants by the Governor*—cont.

| *Details.* (1) | 1949–50. (2) RS. | A. | 1950–51. (3) RS. | 1951-52. (4) RS. | A. | 1952–53 (*up to 31st December 1952.*) (5) RS. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Donations to public relief funds, like Assam Earthquake Relief Fund, Prime Minister's National Relief Fund, etc. | 1,609 | 0 | 1,010 | 250 | 0 | 1,270 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous charities like contributions to flag day, collections, etc. | 932 | 4 | 3,076 | 1,663 | 10 | 660 | 12 |
| Total .. | 24,999 | 12 | 24,871 | 24,918 | 15 | 22,146 | 15 |

## APPENDIX VIII.

[*Vide* answer to unstarred question No. 148 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 959 *supra*.]

(*a*) The following are the municipalities for which investigation of a drainage scheme has been taken up, but not completed :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Masulipatnam | .. | Supplemental. |
| Kozhikode | .. .. | Do. |
| Mangalore | .. .. | Do. |

(*b*) The following are the municipalities for which drainage schemes have been investigated, but the plans and estimates have not been sanctioned. But as most of these investigations were carried out years ago, and in most cases for open drainage schemes, it will be necessary to carry out a supplemental investigation before plans and estimates are drawn up. The question of such supplemental investigation will be brought up for consideration as and when each scheme reaches its turn in the priority list :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Vizianagaram. | Tenali. |
| Kakinada. | Nellore. |
| Eluru. | Kurnool. |
| Palacole. | Hindupur. |
| Adoni. | Dharapuram. |
| Palani. | Erode. |
| Periyakulam. | Gobichettipalayam. |
| Dindigul. | Udumalpet. |
| Bodinayakkanur. | Chidambaram. |
| Kodaikanal. | Sivakasi. |
| Karaikudi. | Tuticorin. |
| Kancheepuram. | Coonoor. |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Tiruvellore. | Cochin. |
| Tiruvannamalai. | Kumbakonam. |
| Rasipuram. | |

*Note.*—Kumbakonam and Eluru Drainage Schemes in the above list have been re-investigated and the plans and estimates therefor are awaiting sanction.

(*c*) There is no municipal drainage scheme for which plans and estimate have been sanctioned and the execution for which has not been taken up.

(*d*) The following municipal drainage schemes are under execution in different stages of progress. The figures in brackets indicate the years in which the first investigation was completed :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Visakhapatnam .. .. | (1949) |
| Chittoor .. .. .. | (1892) |
| Tirupathi .. .. .. | (1890) |
| Tirupathur .. .. .. | (1949) |
| Salem .. .. .. | (1939) |
| Coimbatore .. .. .. | (1929) |
| Nagapattinam .. . | (1905) |
| Srirangam .. .. .. | (1928) |
| Tiruchirappalli (Partial) .. | (1949) |
| Virudunagar (Partial) .. .. | (1934) |
| Madurai .. .. .. | (1938) |

## APPENDIX IX.

[*Vide* answer to unstarred question No. 149 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 959 *infra*.]

(*a*) The total grants made to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes in 1950–51 and 1951–52 are as follows :—

| | RS. |
|---|---|
| 1950–51 .. .. .. | 24,84,284 |
| 1951–52 ... .. ... | 39,29,480 |

(*b*) Grant sanctioned during 1950–51 for Water-supply and Drainage Schemes for the local bodies—

| | Name of the scheme. | Amount of grant sanctioned. RS. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Municipal Water-supply Scheme—50. Civil Works—* | |
| 1 | Cochin Water-supply Scheme .. .. | 7,100 |
| 2 | Coimbatore Water-supply Scheme (duplication of gravitation main). | 1,54,600 |

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| | Name of the scheme. | Amount of grant sanctioned. |
|---|---|---|
| | | RS |
| | *Municipal Water-supply Scheme—50. Civil Works—cont.* | |
| 3 | Erode Water-supply Scheme .. .. | 12,500 |
| 4 | Guntakal 1st stage .. .. .. | 25,600 |
| 5 | Guntur .. .. .. .. | 12,80,934 |
| 6 | Hindupur .. .. .. .. | 17,100 |
| 7 | Kakinada Improvements, Part I .. .. | 20,000 |
| 8 | Kakinada Improvements, Part II .. .. | 71,700 |
| 9 | Kodaikanal .. .. .. .. | 6,950 |
| 10 | Kozhikode .. .. .. .. | 18,700 |
| 11 | Kumbakonam, II Stage .. .. | 2,[illegible]8,200 |
| 12 | Kurnool .. .. .. .. | 9,600 |
| 13 | Mangalore .. .. .. .. | 24,400 |
| 14 | Pollachi .. .. .. .. | 2,800 |
| 15 | Salem .. .. .. .. | 85,300 |
| 16 | Tiruppur .. .. .. .. | 18,200 |
| 17 | Visakhapatnam .. .. .. .. | 53,800 |
| | *Municipal Drainage Scheme—* | |
| 18 | Coimbatore Drainage Scheme .. .. | 1,83,800 |
| 19 | Srirangam first instalment .. .. | 13,400 |
| 20 | Srirangam second instalment .. .. | 21,000 |
| 21 | Tirupathi .. .. .. .. | 25,000 |
| | *Panchayat Water-supply Scheme—* | |
| 22 | Arantangi Water-supply Scheme .. | 27,900 |
| 23 | Chodavaram .. .. .. .. | 65,500 |
| 24 | Dharmavaram .. .. .. .. | 2,500 |
| 25 | Karamadai .. .. .. .. | 12,400 |
| 26 | Manaparai .. .. .. .. | 900 |
| 27 | Valparai .. .. .. .. | [illegible],500 |
| 28 | Voyalpad .. .. .. .. | 32,600 |
| 29 | Samalkot Storm-water Drainage .. .. | 8,200 |
| | *Grant sanctioned under 39. Public Health—Municipal Water-supply Scheme—* | |
| 30 | Karaikudi Water-supply Scheme .. .. | 10,000 |
| 31 | Madurai .. .. .. .. | 15,000 |
| 32 | Tuticorin .. .. .. .. | 800 |
| 33 | Vellore .. .. .. .. | 300 |
| 34 | Vijayavada—Re-arrangement of distribution system. | 0,000 |
| | *Municipal Drainage Scheme—* | |
| 35 | Rajahmundry Partial Drainage scheme .. | 1,600 |
| | Total .. | 24,84,284 |

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Grant sanctioned during 1951–52 for Water-supply and Drainage Schemes for the local bodies—

| | Name of the scheme. | Amount of grant sanctioned. |
|---|---|---|
| | | RS. |
| | *Municipal Water-supply Schemes—* | |
| 1 | Cochin Water-supply Scheme .. .. | 7,000 |
| 2 | Coimbatore—Duplication of Gravitation Main. | 4,55,900 |
| 3 | Srivilliputtur .. .. .. .. | 1,30,300 |
| 4 | Erode .. .. .. .. .. | 4,500 |
| 5 | Guntur .. .. .. .. .. | 20,40,000 |
| 6 | Hindupur .. .. .. .. | 1,600 |
| 7 | Kakinada Improvements, Part I .. .. | 2,58,100 |
| 8 | Kakinada Improvements, Part II .. .. | 30,000 |
| 9 | Kodaikanal .. .. .. .. | 4,600 |
| 10 | Kozhikode .. .. .. .. | 8,130 |
| 11 | Kumbakonam, II stage .. .. .. | 1,97,500 |
| 12 | Kurnool .. .. .. .. | 24,200 |
| 13 | Mangalore .. .. .. .. | 19,400 |
| 14 | Salur .. .. .. .. .. | 900 |
| 15 | Salem (Mettur).. .. .. .. | 1,04,800 |
| 16 | Tiruppur Water-supply Scheme .. .. | 2,900 |
| 17 | Visakhapatnam .. .. .. | 7,590 |
| 18 | Bellary .. .. .. .. | 2,500 |
| 19 | Palayamkottai .. .. .. .. | 4,60,000 |
| 20 | Peddapuram .. .. .. .. | 51,200 |
| | *Municipal Drainage Schemes—* | |
| 21 | Coimbatore .. .. .. .. | 40,550 |
| 22 | Srirangam, II stage .. .. .. | 18,200 |
| 23 | Tirupathi, VI instalment .. .. .. | 14,300 |
| | *Panchayat Water-supply—* | |
| 24 | Arantangi .. .. .. .. | 2,775 |
| 25 | Chodavaram .. .. .. .. | 11,400 |
| 26 | Dharmavaram .. .. .. .. | 1,425 |
| 27 | Karamadai .. .. .. .. | 8,000 |
| 28 | Valparai .. .. .. .. | 8,600 |
| 29 | Vayalpad .. .. .. .. | 11,500 |
| | Total .. | 39,29,480 |

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(*c*) Note showing the progress made so far on the schemes mentioned in answer to clause (*b*) above—

1. *Cochin Water-supply Scheme.*—All the 25 numbers of additional fountains have been constructed. All the available pipes were laid except seven fountains, the rest were connected. The scheme is in operation.

2. *Coimbatore Water-supply Scheme.*—Duplication of gravitation main: All works except completion of duplicate main for about 4,000 feet laying of 24 inches and 14 inches feeder main and duplication of off-take at headworks, have been completed.

3. *Srivilliputtur Water-supply Scheme.*—Work on the infiltration gallery and the manhole well at the headworks has been completed. Work on the masonry service reservoir at Kottamedu is nearing completion. Laying the C.I. pipes for the gravitation main in the first reach of 1,500 feet has been taken up departmentally. Tenders for the other two reaches have been accepted by Government and work will be taken up shortly.

4. *Erode Water-supply Scheme Improvements.*—All works completed.

5. *Guntur Water-supply Scheme.*—(1) S.S. Tank. Work on this has been completed.

(2) All the four service reservoirs for low level area are nearing completion.

In high level area all the three reservoirs are nearing completion.

Work on the laying of the C.I. pipes for the pumping main and distribution system is nearing completion. Works relating to the high and low lift pumphouse and the purification plants remain to be completed.

6. *Hindupur Water-supply Scheme.*—Work completed.

7. *Guntakal Water-supply Scheme—First stage.*—The entire work on tank and central trench excavation as sanctioned has been completed.

8. *Kakinada Water-supply Improvement—Part I.*—Land required for the formation of summer storage tank has been acquired. Execution of work is yet to be started. C.I. pipes required for the work are being received.

9. *Kakinada Water-supply—Part II.*—Except for a few minor items all the works have been completed and handed over to the Municipality.

10. *Kodaikanal Water-supply—Extension to observatory area.*—All the works except the construction of a veranda and the approach road for the pumping station have been completed.

11. *Kozhikode Water-supply Scheme.*—All works except sterilization of mains, fittings of taps to fountains and providing

chemical treatment plant were completed. Plans and estimates for the I stage of the " Treatment works " have been sanctioned by the Government.

12. *Kumbakonam Water-supply Scheme—II Stage.*—Work has been completed except for removing and relaying the old 3 inches pipe lines. The reservoirs and the distribution system will be handed over to the Municipality shortly.

13. *Kurnool Water-supply Scheme.*—Work has been completed.

14. *Mangalore Water-supply Scheme.*—The original work with Gurpur as source was abandoned and the estimate for the new scheme with Nethravathi as source has been sanctioned. Twenty thousand r.ft. of 20 inches diameter C.I. ' C ' class pipes required for the pumping main, have been received.

15. *Salur Water-supply Scheme.*—Investigation is in progress. Boring operations on the upstream side of the headworks completed.

16. *Salem (Mettur) Water-supply Scheme.*—The scheme has been handed over to the Municipality early in 1952. Certain minor items, such as, fixing up the drainage pump, etc., are yet to be completed. Supply and erection of auxilliary pumpset at Intake tower remain to be done.

17. *Tiruppur Water-supply Scheme Improvements.*—Laying and jointing of 3,290 r.ft. of 3 inches pipes and construction of four additional public fountains have been completed.

18. *Visakhapatnam Water-supply Scheme.*—Laying and jointing of C.I. pipes for the distribution system in Daba Gardens, etc., have been completed. Installation of III pumping set in T.S.R. Pumping station and electrification of Gosthani Pump house are in progress.

19. *Bellary Water-supply Improvements.*—Work has been taken up for execution and is in good progress. About 75 per cent of the work on the sump and the pump house has been completed.

20. *Palayamkottai Water-supply Scheme.*—Work at Headworks completed except the pumping station. The work of constructing one R.C.C. reservoir is in good progress. Work on laying C.I. pipes for the pumping main and the distribution system is also under execution.

21. *Peddapuram Water-supply Scheme.*—The land required for the scheme has been acquired.

22. *Coimbatore Drainage Scheme.*—Except the following, viz., C.I. pipe line for sludge and erection of pumping plant for supernatant liquor well and digested sludge well all other works have been completed.

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23. *Srirangam Drainage Scheme—II Stage.*—Work on the construction of open drains and the laying of Intercepting sewer, is in good progress. The 7-inch pumping main has been laid for the full length. Work on the P.S. No. 1 is in progress.

24. *Tirupati Drainage Scheme—VI instalment.*—The work has been completed except minor works relating to the fixing of barbed wire fencing.

25. *Arantangi Water-supply Scheme.*—Works completed and handed over to the panchayat.

26. *Chodavaram Water-supply Scheme.*—The scheme completed except for permanent connection to the reservoir and fixing water level indicator. Work on the extension to the distribution system is also in progress.

27. *Dharmavaram Water-supply Scheme.*—The work has been completed and handed over.

28. *Karamadai Water-supply Scheme.*—Pump houses, elevated R.C. reservoir, deepening of well, laying and jointing of distribution pipe line and connexion for seven public fountains have been completed. Erection of pumpset is yet to be done.

29. *Valparai Water-supply Scheme.*—Improvements to suction well and Service Reservoirs and laying of new pumping main have been completed.

30. *Voyalpad Water-supply Scheme.*—Pump house, watchman's quarters and infiltration-*cum*-suction well completed. Laying and jointing of pumping main and the construction of reservoir are in progress.

31. *Pollachi Water-supply Scheme.*—Work completed in 1950–51 itself.

32. *Srirangam Drainage Scheme—I Stage.*—The entire work except construction of No. 10 drain completed.

33. *Samalkot Storm-water Drainage.*—Work completed in 1949–50 itself.

34. *Manapparai Water-supply Improvements.*—Investigation of a fresh source of water-supply to the panchayat is in progress. Actual execution of the work has not yet been taken up.

35. *Karaikudi Water-supply Scheme.*—Work completed.

36. *Madurai Water-supply Improvements.*—All works completed except for minor works in fixing a sluice valve in the collecting well and fixing the enamel water guages.

37. *Tuticorin Water-supply Scheme.*—Well constructed. Yield test has been conducted and the improvements to the scheme to be decided upon based on the test results.

38. *Vellore Water-supply Improvements.*—The work has already been completed.

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39. *Vijayavada Water-supply—Re-arrangement of distribution system.*—Work has already been completed.

40. *Rajahmundry Partial Drainage Scheme.*—The entire work has already been completed.

## Appendix X.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 151 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 961 supra.]

**G.O. Ms. No. 1149, Home, dated 25th March 1948.**

Police—Special Armed Police Units—Selection and appointment of Subordinate Officers—Instructions—*Ad hoc* rule—Issued.

The Government do not consider it desirable to delegate the powers to relax rules as proposed in the Inspector-General's letter first cited. The *ad hoc* rules issued in paragraph 3 of this order will serve the purpose in view.

2. The Inspector-General is requested to see that only the best men available are selected and appointed to the Special Armed Police Units. He is also requested to direct that when two or more persons are appointed simultaneously, their order of seniority should be fixed at the time of passing the order of appointment.

3. The following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

### NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 10 of the Madras District Police Act, 1859 (Central Act XXIV of 1859) and sections 9 and 11 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Madras Act III of 1888) read with section 243 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following rules.

The rules hereby made shall be deemed to have come into force on the 7th November 1947.

### Rules.

1. The provisions of the Special Rules for the Malabar Special Police Subordinate Service except rules 3, 6, 8, 9 and 11 (*a*) shall, so far as may be, apply to the subordinate officers and men in the Special Armed Police Units, subject to the modification that in rule 17 (*b*) of the said rules, the second sentence shall be omitted.

2. The appointing authority for the said officers and men shall be the Special Officer for the Organization and Control of the Special Armed Police Units.

3. Nothing contained in the Special Rules for the Madras Police Subordinate Service shall apply to the said officers and men.

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## APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to clause (*a*) of unstarred question No. 157 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 964 supra.]

The purposes for which and the days for which each of the four Calyx drills were used, are detailed below :—

*Calyx Drill No.* 1 (*M*. 3 *type*).—The drill was handed over to the Public Works Department on the 16th July 1948 for despatch to Somasila for work under the Krishna-Pennar Project. It was with the Public Works Department at Somasila till December 1949 when it got submerged in floods and was damaged. The drill after repairs in the Public Works Department Workshops was handed over to the Officer-in-charge, Lignite investigation, Neyveli, on 1st June 1951 and is still with him.

*Calyx Drill No.* 2 (*M*. 3 *type*).—This drill was handed over to the Officer-in-charge, Lignite investigation, Neyveli, on 23rd November 1948, and is still with him.

*Calyx Drill No.* 3 (M. 3 *type*).—The drill was loaned to the Public Works Department on 14th April 1949 to drill out cores at the site of the proposed Ramapadasagar Dam across the Godavari river for examination of the rock below the river-bed. It was received back from the Public Works Department on 29th August 1949 and was used for putting down a boring for the South Indian Railway at Tambaram till 12th January 1950. Subsequently the drill was used for the following works :—

| Period of work. | Name of the party. | Purpose. |
|---|---|---|
| January to April 1950. | T. N Govindarajulu Naidu, Mylapore. | Water-supply. |
| May 1950 .. .. | Repairs .. .. | .. |
| June to September 1950. | Simpson's farm at Velacheri. | Agriculture. |
| October to December 1950. | Overhauling the engine and drill. | .. |
| January to August 1951. | Transport to South Kanara and drilling for investigation of ceramic materials. | Industrial. |

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| Period of work. | Name of the party. | Purpose. |
|---|---|---|
| September to November 1951. | Due to rains in the West Coast the drill was moved to Coimbatore district for United Bleachers, Limited, Mettupalayam. | Water-supply. |
| December 1951 to October 1952. | Retransported to West Coast and continued China Clay Investigation at Kasaragod. | Industrial. |

*Calyx Drill No.* 4 (*M.* 3 *type*).—The unit on receipt was assembled and deputed for work on 14th November 1950 to Sri G. D. Naidu, Coimbatore, for putting down borings to tap good supply of water. The drill was withdrawn on 22nd January 1953. The drill has since been allotted for taking up the work of prospecting china clay deposits in Nellore district.

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## APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 159 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 965 supra.]

| Serial number and name of the district headquarters hospitals. | *Amount spent by Government during the two quinquenniums ending on* 1947. | | | | | 1952. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Construction of additional wards for in-patients including cost of work in progress. | Construction of additional buildings including cost of work in progress. | | | | Construction of additional wards for in-patients including cost of work in progress. | Construction of additional buildings including cost of work in progress. | | | |
| | | X-Ray. | Blood banks. | Operation theatres. | Out-patient waiting rooms. | | X-Ray. | Blood banks. | Operation theatres. | Out-patient waiting rooms. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| | RS. | | | | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. | RS. |
| 1 Anantapur .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,280 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 North Arcot .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 South Arcot .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,675 | 2,531 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 Bellary .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 Chingleput .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 Chittoor .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 Coimbatore .. .. | 270 | .. | .. | .. | 20,898 | 72,057 * | .. | .. | 2,495 | 4,770 |
| 8 Cuddapah .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 East Godavari .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 West Godavari * .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,28,333–152(e) | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 Guntur .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 Krishna .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 Kurnool .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14 South Kanara .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96,283 † | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 Madurai .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 Malabar .. .. | 23,600 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,28,200 (a) | .. | 33,700 | 4,100 | .. |
| 17 The Nilgiris .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

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| Serial number and name of the district headquarters hospitals. | Amount spent by Government during the two quinquenniums ending on—cont. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1947. | | | | | 1952. | | | | |
| | Construction of additionol words for in-patients including cost of work in progress. | Construction of additional buildings including cost of work in progress. | | | | Construction of additional wards for in-patients including cost of work in progress. | Construction of additional buildings including cost of work in progress. | | | |
| | | X-Ray. | Blood banks. | Operation theatres. | Out-patient waitting rooms. | | X-Ray. | Blood banks. | Operation theatres. | Out-patient waiting rooms. |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| | RS. | | | | | | | RS. | | |
| 18 Nellore .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,400 | .. | .. |
| 19 Ramanathapuram .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 Salem .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 Tanjore (The Raja Mirasdar District Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore). | No additional building constructed. Only the existing Medical school building was utilized with necessary alterations. Cost involved is Rs. 4,975. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | No additional buildings constructed. Only the existing Medical school building was utilized with necessary alterations. Cost involved is Rs. 6,000. | Nil. | No additional building built. Only the existing building of the Raja Mirasdar Hospital, Tanjore, was utilized with necessary alteration. Cost involved is Rs. 60. | Nil. | Nil. |
| 22 Tiruchirappalli .. | 3,77,070 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,37,738 (c) | .. | .. |
| 23 Tirunelveli .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26,257 | .. | .. |
| 24 Visakhapatnam .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

* An expenditure of Rs. 70,150 has been incurred on the acquisition of lands for Women and Children Hospital at Coimbatore. This has also been included in the total sum of Rs. 72,057.

† Separate estimates have not been prepared for this work and hence it is not possible to give the cost of construction of each department.

(a) Expenditure on new buildings which provide X-ray and operation block with post-operative wards.

(b) It is reported that it is difficult to split up the cost of buildings according to various medical branches.

(c) Particulars of the expenditure in the prescribed form are not available.

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## APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 160 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 965 supra.]

*Statement showing the distribution of 'Padipantalu' for the year 1952 (January to December 1952).*

| *Serial number and name of the month.* | *Number of copies printed.* | *Number of subscribers.* | *Number of copies sold by sales agents.* | *Total of columns (3) and (4).* | *Number of copies issued as* Complementary to Editors of Journals. | *Number of copies issued as* Reference for Departmental staff. | *Total of columns (6) and (7).* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1952. | | | | | | | |
| 1 January .. .. | 50,470 | 49,631 | 424 | 50,055 | 47 | 368 | 415 |
| 2 February .. .. | 49,600 | 49,162 | 25 | 49,187 | 47 | 366 | 413 |
| 3 March .. .. | 49,380 | 48,863 | 87 | 48,950 | 47 | 383 | 430 |
| 4 April .. .. | 49,100 | 48,681 | 50 | 48,731 | 47 | 322 | 369 |
| 5 May .. .. .. | 49,600 | 49,171 | 20 | 49,191 | 47 | 362 | 409 |
| 6 June .. .. .. | 45,940 | 45,457 | 60 | 45,517 | 47 | 376 | 423 |
| 7 July .. .. .. | 45,070 | 44,564 | 80 | 44,644 | 47 | 379 | 426 |
| 8 August .. .. | 46,650 | 46,187 | 45 | 46,232 | 47 | 371 | 418 |
| 9 September .. .. | 47,090 | 46,665 | .. | 46,665 | 47 | 378 | 425 |
| 10 October .. .. | 43,220 | 42,793 | .. | 42,793 | 47 | 380 | 427 |
| 11 November .. .. | 39,830 | 39,285 | 112 | 39,397 | 48 | 385 | 433 |
| 12 December .. .. | 34,875 | 34,325 | 115 | 34,440 | 43 | 387 | 435 |

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## APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 162 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, pages 967-968 supra.]

| *Head of account.* | *Year.* | *Grain.* | *Shortages reported in the Appropriation Accounts, 1949-50.* | *Quantities regularised up to the 31st December 1952.* | *Balance.* | *Value.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| | | | MDS. | MDS. | MDS. | RS. |
| (1) Rice and paddy .. .. .. | 1944-45 | Rice .. .. | 2,298 | 1,293 | 1,000 | 8,344 |
| | 1945-46 | Rice .. .. | 22,689 | 2,016 | 20,673 | 2,35,155 |
| | 1946-47 | Rice .. .. | 27,925 | 10,155 | 17,770 | 1,87,325 |
| | 1948-49 | Paddy .. | 18,352 | 15,998 | 2,354 | 23,086 |
| | | Rice .. .. | 52,709 | 46,252 | 6,457 | 1,20,665 |
| | 1949-50 | Paddy .. | 1,602 | 1,378 | 224 | 2,218 |
| | | Rice .. .. | 3,310 | 2,167 | 1,143 | 20,169 |
| (2) Wheat and wheat products .. | 1945-46 | Wheat .. | 1,300 | 1,300 | .. | .. |
| | 1947-48 | Wheat .. | 760 | 156 | 604 | 6,342 |
| | | Wheat products. | 430 | 273 | 157 | 2,892 |
| | | Biscuits .. | 1,000 lb. | 1,000 lb. | .. | .. |
| | 1948-49 | Wheat .. | 2,164 | 772 | 1,392 | 24,621 |
| | | Wheat products. | 433 | 207 | 226 | 5,396 |
| | 1949-50 | Wheat .. | 20,637 | 11,857 | 8,780 | 1,40,480 |
| | | Wheat products. | 1,364 | 1,082 | 282 | 7,544 |
| (3) Other grains .. .. .. .. | 1946-47 | Pulses .. | 2,088 | 323 | 1,765 | 22,063 |
| | | Millets .. | 18,115 | 4,164 | 13,951 | 95,961 |
| | 1947-48 | Pulses .. | 2,989 | 578 | 2,411 | 30,138 |
| | | Pulses .. | 222 bags. | .. | 222 bags. | 6,028 |
| | | Millets. .. | 10,121 | 3,449 | 6,672 | 68,757 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1948–49 | Pulses .. | 65 | 24 | 41 | 513 |
| | | Millets .. | 35,854 | 24,867 | 11,167 | 1,16,221 |
| | 1949–50 | Pulses .. | 5,078 | 2,361 | 2,714 | 33,925 |
| | | Millets .. | 20,976 | 8,716 | 12,260 | 1,15,256 |
| (4) Government depot for rice .. | 1946–47 | Paddy .. | 227 | .. | 227 | 83,682 |
| | | Rice .. .. | 8,498 | 130 | 8,368 | |
| | 1948–49 | Paddy .. | 973 | 127 | 846 | 1,06,637 |
| | | Rice .. .. | 13,812 | 5,787 | 8,025 | |
| | 1949–50 | Paddy .. | 93,603 | 38,280 | 55,323 | 18,83,906 |
| | | Rice .. .. | 126,868 | 54,853 | 72,015 | |
| (5) Dehydrated potatoes .. .. .. | 1947–48 | D.H.P. .. | 542,687 | 4,922 | 5,37,765 | 7,05,816 |
| | 1948–49 | D.H.P. .. | 42,394 | 42,394 | .. | .. |
| | 1949–50 | D.H.P. .. | 55 | 55 | .. | .. |
| (6) Paddy and other seeds .. .. | 1949–50 | – | 18,260 lb. | 16,600 lb. | 1,660 lb. | 156 |
| (7) Manures (other than chemical manures). | 1949–50 | .. | Value Rs. 21,514 | Value Rs. 21,514 | .. | .. |
| (8) Purchase and distribution of iron and steel for agricultural implements. | 1947–48 | .. | Rs. 263 | Rs. 263 | .. | .. |
| | 1949–50 | – | „ 540 | „ 240 | .. | Rs. 300 |
| (9) Chemical manures .. .. .. | 1947–48 | – | „ 5,353 | „ 4,381 | .. | „ 972 |
| | 1948–49 | – | „ 5,430 | „ 1,792 | .. | „ 3,638 |
| | 1949–50 | – | „ 70 | .. | .. | „ 70 |

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*Explanatory Note.*

Foodgrains are moved from different sources of supply according to the allotment from the Government of India and also from procurement sources internally. In the case of rice, stocks are received from Orissa, Punjab, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Ajmer, etc., and from overseas. The purchase prices vary with reference to the sources of supply. Freight charges and incidentals also vary with reference to the source and destination stations. The value of the shortages given in the above statement includes freight charges, incidentals, and surcharge, if any, levied. In regard to rice and paddy, the cost price is worked out on the basis of the total value of stock handled during the year and an average rate is adopted. In regard to wheat, wheat products, milo and overseas millets, the average pooled rates prevalent for the grain during the concerned year is adopted. An average rate for all pulses prevalent during the relevant period has been taken for pulses. Towards freight and incidentals, an uniform rate of As. 8 per maund has been adopted.

## APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 166 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 971 supra.]

A Village Production Council consists of five to ten members, representing the following classes :—

(i) cultivators in the village ;

(ii) artisans in the village ;

(iii) suitable representatives from existing panchayats and co-operative institutions ; and

(iv) representatives of bodies that may have been created by the Agricultural department.

The Tahsildar will also nominate a suitable village official of the place to act as Secretary to the Council.

The aims and objects of the Village Production Councils are as follows :—

(i) Framing programmes of production to be achieved at each harvest by the village ;

(ii) assessing results attained at each harvest ;

(iii) taking steps to bring under cultivation land at present lying uncultivated ;

(iv) arranging for the cultivation of land not cultivated or managed by the owners ;

(v) assisting in securing minimum standards of tillage to be observed in the village with a view to increasing production ;

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(vi) stimulating production through prize and other incentive schemes ;

(vii) promoting the cultivation of high-yielding food crops ;

(viii) organizing volun ary labour for Community works ; and

(ix estimating and assisting in the provision of requirements of local raw materials for the artisans of the village.

| | Name of districts in which the Village Production Councils have been formed. | Total number of Councils so far formed. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tanjore | 639 |
| 2 | Kurnool | 68 |
| 3 | The Nilgiris | 38 |
| 4 | Guntur | 185 |
| 5 | Tirunelveli | 220 |
| 6 | North Arcot | 335 |
| 7 | Anantapur | 392 |
| 8 | East Godavari | 88 |
| 9 | West Godavari | 47 |
| 10 | Nellore | 122 |
| 11 | Cuddapah | 302 |
| 12 | Ramanathapuram | 550 |
| 13 | Malabar | 315 |
| 14 | Bellary | 519 |
| 15 | Coimbatore | 180 |
| 16 | Visakhapatnam | 497 |
| 17 | South Arcot | 307 |
| 18 | Srikakulam | 121 |
| 19 | Tiruchirappalli | 377 |

## APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 167 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 972 supra.]

*Statement showing the first three municipal towns and districts that returned highest death rates, death rates from some specific diseases, infant and maternal mortality rates in* 1950 *and* 1951.

| | Municipalities— 1950 | | Municipalities— 1951 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 (*a*) Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population. | Pollachi | 38·58 | Nellore | 34·58 |
| | Madras | 38·23 | Chingleput | 33·98 |
| | Nellore | 37·31 | Mannargudi | 27·67 |

| | Districts— 1950 | | Districts— 1951 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 (a) Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population—*cont.* | Tirunelveli | 23·40 | Tirunelveli | 21·40 |
| | Madurai | 22·01 | Srikakulam | 20·54 |
| | Tanjore | 21·89 | North Arcot | 18·81 |
| | Municipalities— | | Municipalities— | |
| (b) (i) *Enteric fever.*—Death rates per 1,000 of population. | Udipi | 1·49 | Cochin | 1·10 |
| | Mangalore | 1·48 | Udipi | 0·93 |
| | Hindupur | 1·48 | Tadpatri | 0·87 |

(Figures for districts are not available, as enteric fever is not a separate registrable causeus of death.)

| | 1950 | | 1951 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (ii) *Respiratory diseases*—Death rates per 1,000 of population. | Palni | 10·76 | Palni | 10·33 |
| | Madras | 9·61 | Madras | 7·55 |
| | Madurai | 9·51 | Chingleput | 7·06 |
| | Districts— | | Districts— | |
| | Nilgiris | 3·82 | Madurai | 2·26 |
| | Madurai | 3·23 | Nilgiris | 2·20 |
| | Coimbatore | 2·11 | Coimbatore | 2·03 |
| | Municipalities— | | Municipalities— | |
| (iii) *Cholera.*—Death rates per 1,000 of population. | Tiruvarur | 3·21 | Mannargudi | 2·46 |
| | Mannargudi | 2·86 | Tiruvarur | 1·89 |
| | Madurai | 2·33 | Chidambaram | 1·59 |
| | Districts— | | Districts— | |
| | Madurai | 2·30 | South Arcot | 0·84 |
| | Tanjore | 1·77 | Cuddapah | 0·77 |
| | South Arcot | 1·36 | Tirunelveli | 0·71 |
| | Municipalities— | | Municipalities— | |
| (iv) *Smallpox.*—Death rates per 1,000 of population. | Chittoor | 3·84 | Salur | 5·63 |
| | Guntakal | 2·81 | Villupuram | 5·12 |
| | Tiruvallur | 2·53 | Palakole | 2·81 |
| | Districts— | | Districts— | |
| | Guntur | 0·87 | Guntur | 0·79 |
| | Kurnool | 0·59 | Srikakulam | 0·76 |
| | Anantapur | 0·49 | Kurnool | 0·68 |
| | Municipalities— | | Municipalities— | |
| (c) (i) *Infant mortality.*—Rate per 1,000 live births. | Melapalayam | 198·30 | Salur | 272·54 |
| | Madras | 187·72 | Anakapalle | 189·59 |
| | Anakapalle | 187·34 | Tirunelveli | 176·69 |
| | Districts— | | Districts— | |
| | West Godavari (plains) | 165·81 | West Godavari (plains). | 148·44 |
| | East Godavari (plains) | 157·34 | Tirunelveli | 143·60 |
| | Tirunelveli | 151·77 | Srikakulam | 141·25 |
| | Municipalities— | | Municipalities— | |
| (ii) *Maternal mortality.*—Rate per 1,000 births (live and still). | Rajapalayam | 21·08 | Nellore | 21·01 |
| | Tadpatri | 19·73 | Palayamkottai | 20·68 |
| | Chingleput | 19·12 | Chingleput | 18·60 |
| | Districts— | | Districts— | |
| | Tanjore | 10·38 | Tanjore | 9·58 |
| | Tiruchirappalli | 10·08 | Anantapur | 8·23 |
| | Cuddapah | 9·16 | Tiruchirappalli | 8·22 |

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(*d*) In the ultimate analysis, the reduction of general death rate in the districts and municipalities under item (*a*) of the question is possible only if and when the long-term plan of provisions of hygienic environment—including proper housing, protected water-supplies, adequate drainage, sanitary excretal disposal and safe food supply is implemented. However, programmes for improvement of rural and urban water-supplies and drainage in urban areas are being implemented to the extent funds have been provided and the maternity and child-welfare services are being extended as far as funds are available.

2. In the municipalities, where high mortality rates from enteric fever were recorded in 1950 and 1951, anti-typhoid inoculations among contacts, isolation of cases in hospitals wherever possible, chlorination of water-supply sources were carried out.

3. In the areas affected by cholera, intensive anti-cholera inoculation drive was carried out by detailing additional Health Inspectors, Cholera Inspectors and Cholera Overseers. Cholera cases were isolated in temporary isolation sheds and disinfection of infective discharges and materials, chlorination of water-supplies were carried out. Propaganda on methods of prevention of infection was also done by means of distribution of pamphlets, posters, etc. Besides these temporary measures, the execution of the five-year water-supply and drainage schemes in urban and rural areas have been undertaken. Provision of public and private sanitary conveniences by enforcing necessary sections of the Madras Public Health Act is being pushed through vigorously.

4. In the areas where high mortality rates from smallpox were recorded in 1950 and 1951, and in other areas also, intensive primary vaccinations and revaccinations among the vulnerable groups were carried out by augmenting the permanent staff by temporary trained vaccinators. Wherever possible, temporary sheds were put up for isolation and treatment of smallpox patients.

5. The high mortality rates from respiratory diseases in municipalities mentioned under section (*b*) of the question are mostly due to overcrowding and congestion. Steps are generally taken to improve housing conditions by periodical inspection of houses and enforcing provisions of the Madras Public Health Act, clearance of slums, etc., as far as practicable under the limited finances available to local authority. In Nilgiris district, climatic conditions favour high incidence of respiratory diseases.

6. In view of the high infant and maternal mortality rates recorded in the municipalities and districts, the maternity and child-welfare services have been extended as far as funds of the local authority permitted. In the places mentioned in answer to item (*c*) of the question 31 maternity and child-welfare centres were established during 1950 and 1951.

தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை

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